The New-York Times.

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A GREAT BATTLE.

Commencement of the Struggle at Fredericksburgh.

The Action Begun at 9:15 A. M. Yesterday.

Gen. Reynolds' Corps Engaged with the Enemy's Infantry.

A Heavy Fire of Artillery Opened by the Rebels.

OUR HEAVY GUNS RESPONDING.

A Dense Fog Interfering with Operations.

A Rebel Cavalry Force Across the Rappahannock.

A RAID ON DUMFRIES.

Further Details of the Preliminary Movements.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862.
In the Field, 11 o'clock, A. M.

The great battle, so long anticipated between the two contending armies, is now progressing.

The morning opened with a dense fog, which has not entirely disappeared.

Gen. **Reynolds'** corps, on the left, advanced at an early hour, and at 9:15, A. M., engaged the enemy's infantry.

Seven minutes afterward the rebels opened a heavy fire of artillery, which has continued so far without intermission.

Their artillery fire must be at random, as the fog obstructs all view of almost everything.

Our heavy guns are answering them rapidly.

It is hoped the fog will soon lift.

At this writing, no results are known.

Not much infantry has yet become engaged.

A portion of the enemy's cavalry crossed a ford above here, and yesterday were found on our right and rear. A sufficient force has been sent out to meet them.

A REBEL RAID ON DUMFRIES.

Neabsco River, Six Miles North from Dumfries, Va., Friday, Dec. 12, 1862—Sunset.

At about daybreak this morning, between one thousand and fifteen hundred of Gen. **Stuart's** cavalry dashed into Dumfries, capturing ten sutlers, twenty-five pickets, (as it is represented,) and Mr. **William McIntosh**, a telegraph repairer.

They also cut down a telegraph pole, and cut the wire, destroyed several Government and sutler's wagons, and then hastily retreated.

The wires were subsequently repaired.

Brig.-Gen. **Steinwehr** has since occupied Dumfries.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Operations of Wednesday Night and Thursday.

The Building of the Pontoon Bridges and the Crossing of Our Forces.

Fredericksburgh, 1 o'clock, Friday Morning, Dec. 12, 1862.

Much perseverance and powder have once more placed this rebellious city within our power. But how marked the contrast between the Fredericksburgh of to-day and the Fredericksburgh which we occupied last April?

My hasty communication of yesterday morning informed you that the work of laying the pontoon bridges had commenced. Last night found us with four secure bridges thrown across the Rappahannock by herculean exertions, and after the expenditure of an enormous amount of ammunition.

I will begin with the construction of the one highest up on the river.

After the advance was determined upon, Gen. **Burnside** decided upon performing most of the labor under cover of the night on Wednesday. The intervening time, from sundown until 11 o'clock, was assigned to the artillery for getting into position; from 11 o'clock until 2, for the engineers for throwing the bridges, and the remaining time until daybreak, for the troops to cross.

The cavalry assumed their position on the bank of the river promptly in about the following order: Extreme right, (above Falmouth,) Capt. **Benjamin's** Battery, followed in succession by Capt. **King's**, Capt. **Owen's** and Capt. **Romer's**, of Flushing. Between Falmouth and the Lacy House, in order from right, Capt. **Durell's** Pennsylvania Battery; Battery D, Fifth Regulars, (**Griffith's** old,) Lieut. **Hazlett**; Fourth New-York City, (Independent,) Capt. **Jas. E. Smith**; Battery K, Fifth Regulars, **Meade's** old; and Company K, First United States Regulars, Capt. **Graham**. Below the Lacy House—Battery K, Third Regulars, Capt. **Livingston**; First New-York Artillery; Company K, Fourth Regulars, Capt. **Seely**; Fourth Rhode Island, Capt. **Waterman**; two ten and two twenty-pounders, belonging to the Third New-York; followed by four more guns of same calibre; and Companies C and D, First Pennsylvania Battery, Capts. **McCarty** and **Hall**. In addition to these guns there were also several pieces belonging to the Left Grand Division, which were planted still further below on the plain skirting the river. I have purposely omitted the bore of the various guns, lest valuable information should thereby be afforded the enemy.

Owing to the almost necessary delays consequent upon so herculean a task, the train of pontoons for the upper bridge were not on the ground until 3½ o'clock. Soon after the first boat was launched or rather pushed out upon the ice, the position chosen for this one was directly at the ferry, a few rods above the Lacy House. The Sixty-sixth New-York (Colonel **Pinckney**,) Lieutenant-Colonel **Bull** commanding, and the Fifty-Seventh New-York, (Colonel **Zook**,) Lieutenant-Colonel **Chapman** commanding, were drawn up on the fork to cover the Engineers in their dangerous labor. The work progressed steadily for an hour or more without interruption. We could see the enemy lounging around their camp on the opposite shore of the river, within shot-gun range, but for some reason, however, they failed to fire upon us. When, however, the fifth boat was being launched, sharpshooters, concealed in cellars and elsewhere, poured a heavy volley of musketry into the men, killing several and mortally wounding Lieutenant-Colonel **Bull**. Our infantry immediately returned the fire, and our long line of guns, having received orders on the day previous to fire upon Fredericksburgh should it be used as a protection by the enemy, opened a furious cannonading upon the city, which we kept up during the day with occasional intermissions. The Fiftieth New-York Engineers, Major **Spalding**, had charge of the construction of this bridge. When the sharpshooters opened upon them they were, of course, obliged to desist from operations. Several more ineffectual attempts were made during the day to complete the bridge. Many of the officers were dead and wounded, and the men disheartened. A length Gen. **Burnside** conceived the plan of sending across infantry in boats, who would escape detection in a dense smoke which our cannon could produce by rapid firing. The idea was most happily conceived. The Seventh Michigan—all honor to the brave boys—rowed across the river in pontoon boats, and captured some twenty of the enemy, who fired upon them as they neared the opposite shore, killing three. A landing once effected on the opposite shore, Maj. **Spalding** could finish his bridge without further difficulty. It was completed about 6 o'clock, when a force of infantry immediately crossed, striking up one of the national airs when they had reached the opposite bank. Long columns now began to march down from the rear to proceed across, but the enemy for the first time during the day opening with artillery, brought them to a halt. When I left, about 7 o'clock, they had not resumed the line of march.

The site chosen for the second bridge, also in charge of Maj. **Spalding**, of the Fiftieth New-York Engineers, was a few yards below the old railroad bridge. Operations on it were commenced about 4 o'clock in the morning, but four times were the men compelled to desist from their labor by the rebel sharpshooters, concealed in the cellar of an old stone building directly opposite. The most terrific cannonading from our guns failed to dislodge these men. Heavy batteries erected on this side of the river would deliver round after round of solid shot and grape into the buildings, battering them down and setting fire to many, but as often as our men renewed operations, so often would the concealed enemy open upon them. The last unsuccessful effort was made about 4½ o'clock. Companies B, Capt. **Wood**, Lieut. **Walter Marsh** commanding, and C, Capt. **Chester**, of the Fifteenth New-York Volunteer Engineers, were detailed to the assistance of the Fiftieth. Fearlessly the men marched out upon the bridge, now bent about two-thirds of the way over, and began preparations for laying an additional pontoon. They proceeded without molestation for some ten minutes or more, supported by the Eighty-ninth and Forty-sixth New-York Regiments drawn up on the shore. There are some excellent shots among the men of these two regiments. While thus waiting to return the fire upon the enemy should they again open, several of the men amused themselves by picking off stray rebels in the streets of Fredericksburgh. One standing close beside me dropped his man dead at, I should estimate, the distance of seventy rods. Another wounded a second rebel, at nearly the same distance. At the end of ten minutes the rebels suddenly rose from the ground, and, delivering a volley, disappeared again. One engineer dropped dead into the water; the others running hastily back to the shore escaped. The return fire which was then delivered exceeded any previous firing. Fifteen hundred muskets delivered a shower of bullets, while the First New-York and Capt. **Livingstone's** Batteries rained a perfect shower of solid shot upon that part of the city from which the firing proceeded. No human being, it seemed, could possibly live under such a fire. The rebels afterward informed me that they found it extremely difficult to do so. Further operations on the bridge were now suspended. About 5 o'clock we determined on sending a force over in boats, and endeavor to capture the concealed rebel sharpshooters—Company B, Capt. **Hazeley**; Company K, Capt. **F. Burt**; Company E, Lieut. **Davenport**; Company H, Capt. **Lewis**; Company G, Capt. **Judd**, of the Eighty-ninth New York, Col. **Fairchild**, in all one hundred men, were selected for this hazardous undertaking. The party sprang into the boats, and rowing as it seemed almost into the jaws of death, reached the opposite shore, and captured eighty of the rebel sharpshooters belonging to the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Mississippi and Eighth Alabama. The expedition reached the shore but a few moments after the Second Michigan had crossed above. Such a welcome as was extended to the men on their return baffles all description. Cheer after cheer ran along the right of our lines, continuing for several moments, while the other manifestations of delight and approval were innumerable. The Eighty-ninth lost one man killed in Company C, **Dean**, and five wounded; Company A, one wounded; D one, and K one. The sharpshooters being cleared out, the bridges were completed without further difficulty. The third pontoon, about a mile and a half below Fredericksburgh, was constructed by the Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers. They were not molested by the enemy until the bridge was completed, about noon, when as they were preparing to cross in force, two rebel regiments appeared and opened upon them. A desultory fire was kept up for some time on both sides, when the rebels were repulsed and driven back. This force of engineers had no infantry support, but were very materially aided by Capt. **Hall's** Battery, Lieut. **McCarty's** Third New-York and Fourth Rhode Island, all planted on high hills in the rear. While the fight was progressing a rebel Major rode fearlessly past our men, shouting in a loud voice, "You d——d Yankees, go to hell!" Forty rifles were immediately brought to bear upon him, but strange to relate, he was untouched, though within easy rifle range. Again he rode past and again escaped without a scratch.

Major **Magruder** had charge of the work, which was performed by Companies A, B, C, E and H, of the Fifteenth. Their loss was one killed and four wounded. The fourth pontoon, about fifty yards below the third, was constructed by the Regular Engineer Corps of Sappers and Miners—the enemy offering no resistance.

All the infantry continued under marching orders during the day; the right consisting of the Second and Ninth Corps, Gens. **Couch** and **Wilcox**, comprising the Right Grand Division, took up the line of march early in the morning, between Falmouth and headquarters, prepared to cross on the two upper pontoons as soon as constructed. The centre, Third and Fifth Corps, commanded by Gen. **Hooker**, remained stationary. The First and Sixth, Gens. **Brooks** and **Reynolds**, comprising the Left Grand Division, under Gen. **Franklin**, moved down the river during the morning. About 9 o'clock, Gen. **Brooks'** Corps emerged on the plain, three miles below Falmouth, and opposite to where the two lower pontoons were being laid. They remained there until to-night, when they crossed. While resting on their arms, I observed several gambling for "green-backs." So reckless have some men become of death! The artillery of the corps kept firing more or less during the afternoon at small squads of rebels on the opposite side of the river. Gen. **Reynolds'** Corps remained back in the woods, where it encamped for the night. The cavalry kept back under the hills during the day. Gen. **Burnside** rode from place to place, watching the progress of events. At 9 o'clock, I saw him at Gen. **Sumner's** quarters, conversing with some of his officers in an unconcerned, easy manner. At 12 o'clock, he and Gen. **Hooker** were looking through the telescope at the Signal Corps' quarters, endeavoring to obtain a view of the enemy's guns, and ascertain, if possible, why they did not return our fire. Later in the day found him at the second bridge endeavoring to bring forward operations, while at 5½ o'clock, he stood on the bank of the river watching the crossing of the 7th Michigan.

When the first bridge was completing he waved his handkerchief in token of his delight at the success.

The railroad bridge near here was burned about 10 o'clock, by our shells.

By noon, a dozen or more houses were on fire in different parts of the city, which added to the magnificence of the spectacle. Were the buildings not so generally composed of brick, the whole city would have been lain in ashes before noon. At one time the splendid Episcopal Church and Town Hall, where all the secession gatherings for years had been held, appeared to be on fire.

On crossing over here from the opposite shore, about 7½ o'clock, on the second pontoon, I found the Eighty-ninth and Forty-sixth New-York, doing picket duty. The City is almost entirely depopulated, and presents a scene of ruin and desolation. "Daylight" can be seen through the finest residences, while there is scarce a building near the river which does not show the effect of our terrific bombardment.

In some cases the whole side of a house has been shot away, roofs and chimneys have tumbled in, window-frames smashed to atoms, and doors jarred from their hinges. Huge limbs have been shot away from the shade trees, and in some cases the pickets on the fences for twenty feet or more.

The soldiers have distributed themselves among the palatial residences, and are living in style for once, at least. The cries which reach my ear from a neighboring poultry-yard, indicate that some of our boys are indulging in their old propensity. I am writing this by the light of a burning dwelling. Our total loss during the day's fight will not exceed 100—70 will, I think, cover all.

I have my doubts as to whether the enemy will remain to fight us to-day. J——.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR ACTION.

Reasons for a Concentrated Attack at Fredericksburgh—The Work on the Day and Night of the 10th—The Crossing on the 11th—Full and Interesting Details.

Camp on the Rappahannock, Thursday, Dec. 11—5½ o'clock A. M.

The Army of the Potomac are on the move, and are about to cross the river to occupy Fredericksburgh. The council of Generals, which was held yesterday, fully acquiesced in the plan of now making the attack directly in front of and near the town, above and below. A series of ingenious moves and changes of the Union forces during the past week have had the effect to mislead the enemy, and to make the crossing here, instead of above or below, where the rebels evidently expected us, the most practicable mode of attack.

The preparations for crossing are far advanced, and the construction of the pontoon bridge is now actually progressing, within five hundred yards of the Lacy House, where I am writing, and no opposition has yet been made. The only sign that the movement has been observed, were two signal guns fired about ten minutes ago, apparently at a distance of two miles from the river.

The pontoon boats were put in motion soon after dark last evening, and were drawn toward the river. By midnight they were standing in long lines extending across the plains in front of the intended crossing, awaiting the arrival of infantry to cover the working party of engineers.

Batteries were placed in position to the right and left of the estate, so as to command the opposite side of the river. Capt. **Graham**, 4th U. S. Batttery of light 12-pounders, Napoleon guns; Lieut. **Kinzie's** light 12-pound Battery, Napoleon guns, and Capt. **Smith's** Parrott Battery of six 10-pounders, the one so long and serviceably attached to General **Hooker's** old Division, occupied positions to the right of the house the last named, Capt. **Smith's**, being one mile to the right, and occupying a high bluff nearest the rebel field works. His position is flanked by a deep gorge running toward the river, and forming a natural defence against an attack in flank. He has thrown up slight earthworks around each gun, as a protection against sharpshooters from the opposite bank, which is not over four hundred yards from his position. The other batteries have within an hour changed position nearer to him, so that they can cover the working party at an oblique line of fire down the river. They are, of course, much exposed. At the left of the house is Lieut. **Miller's** Battery—Co. G, Fourth United States; also, 12-pound brass guns. Other batteries are strongly posted along the river, in commanding positions.

Six o'clock A. M.

There are two more guns, in quick succession, evidently alarm guns.

Zooks' Brigade of infantry came down and occupied the river front at 2½ A. M., to keep in check the rebel infantry. Two companies of the Fiftieth New-York Engineers, in command of Capt. **Brainard**, came forward about 3 o'clock, and ten minutes later the pontoons began to move toward the river. They went down a natural slope or ravine, and one after the other were unloaded, and then set in motion down hill. The shock——

At this point your reporter was interrupted by the opening of the ball. A whole volley of musketry from the rebel line opened on our working party at the pontoons, which was instantly replied to by Gen. **Zook's** troops, drawn up along the river. Instantly following the musketry, our batteries, right and left of the house, send quick discharges of shell at the attacking party. The place being close to the river, and very much exposed to random shots, I hastily gathered up my papers, and adjourned to Gen. **Sumner's** Headquarters, running the gauntlet of shot and shell as I crossed the wide plateau toward the hill. The firing increased in rapidity and volume from all the batteries on both sides of the river, and as I write, 6:20 A. M. the very foundations of the house tremble at the terrible concussion of sound. The firing of musketry seems to have continued only some twenty minutes, and I have an impression that the rebel infantry have been driven out of range, but the big guns keep up a continuous cannonade across the stream. It is still so dark that the flash of each gun is distinctly marked. It is now very apparent that the town of Fredericksburgh will be partly, perhaps wholly, destroyed before the sun goes down. Nothing but the retiring of the rebel forces can save it, and this is not probable.

Gen. **Burnside** will throw the whole army across here, and at near points above and below, provided our working parties can be so covered by our artillery as to finish the pontoon bridges.

To have gone below would have required twenty-four hours of time, which the condition of the roads and the prospects of the weather forbade him to risk. We shall, if able to cross, penetrate the rebel line in the centre, and thus divide his forces, which are believed to be drawn out along the Rappahannock for a distance of many miles.

In the presence of such a conflict as is actually going on, it is, of course, impossible to predict results. Your corps of correspondents have been on the *qui vive* all night, and will faithfully record the events of the day, which has begun in such terrible earnest.

Ample arrangements are made for the care of the wounded. The weather is much milder than it has been for a week past, and everything betokens success.

Yours, for **Burnside** and the Union, E. S.

Camp on Rappahannock, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862.

My letter, which was hastily closed at an early hour this morning, in order to save the mail, or, more properly, the opportunity to send by a special messenger from Headquarters, brought down affairs to 8 o'clock A. M., at which time the engagement with the enemy had become general and sharp. After a day of excitement and labor unexampled during my experience with the army, I take pleasure in saying that the great work undertaken by Gen. **Burnside** has been successful. The enemy, desperate and determined, has been foiled by superior skill, and by the most heroic courage on the part of the troops. The Fiftieth New-York Engineers, after more then half accomplishing the task by two brave, but unsuccessful, attempts to construct the pontoon bridge, accepted the offer of the Eighth Connecticut Regiment to assist them; but these also were compelled to retire under a galling fire from the enemy, who had concealed himself in the stone basement of an old building opposite the landing, and behind stone walls and fences, from which he could not be dislodged. Early in the afternoon, in the midst of a tempest of shot and shell from our batteries, which had demolished buildings, and set the town on fire in nine different places, the Seventh Michigan Regiment, Lieut.-Col. **Baxter**, commanding, was directed to cross in pontoon boats and carry the town by storm. This daring feat was accomplished in the handsomest manner by this gallant regiment; the enemy was driven out of his skulking-places, and the work was done. In less than an hour after the occupation of the opposite bank of the river by our forces, the pontoon bridge was finished, and everything made ready for the troops to cross. The day, however, was now far spent, and the rebels, who had kept comparatively silent up to this time, now opened their batteries, and having obtained the exact range of the street, and the location of the pontoon crossing, poured such a continuous fire upon the position as to render it inexpedient for the troops to venture over. The Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts Regiments, which promptly followed the Seventh Michigan in the pontoon boats, had so strengthened them, however, that they were able to hold the position until the whole army can be thrown over. This will undoubtedly be begun and partially accomplished during the night—and thus, one of the most difficult of all military achievements, the crossing of a river in the face of an enemy, strongly posted, and with every advantage in his favor, will have added fresh lustre to the genius of **Burnside**, and reflected great credit upon the Army of the Potomac. This result has been obtained with comparatively small loss of life, though none more brave or patriotic have died in their country's service than Lieut.-Col. **Bull** and Capt. **John P. Dodge**, of the Sixty-sixth New-York. Sergt. **Morgan**, of the same regiment—a brave and useful man—also fell, mortally wounded, in the discharge of his duty. The killed and wounded will probably not exceed one hundred. Some twelve or fifteen houses have been burned, and there are few residences, proud or humble, in the town that are not better ventilated than they ever were before. The churches have escaped destruction, but several of them have daylight let through body and steeple. Many houses are minus chimneys, windows and other ornaments—in fact, the ancient and aristocratic town of Fredericksburgh never looked so seedy as it did after our batteries had done with it to-night. Desolation reigns supreme. Had the day been other than perfectly calm, the town would have been consigned to ashes. Deserted by its inhabitants, armed strangers roam through its streets, or ransack its dwellings. The flames have rendered houseless many who have hitherto lived in comfort or luxury. Should the action be renewed tomorrow, in the town, I would not take risks upon property there at a large premium. It may be wholly destroyed.

During the bombardment, yesterday, while the Napoleon guns of Lieut. **Miller's** Battery were playing with terrible effect upon the main street, fronting the wire-bridge, two women appeared at their windows fronting the river, and waved a white flag. The flames were devouring the house directly in their rear, and certain destruction seemed impending for them also. One of the pickets hailed them and asked, "What do you want?" "We want to come across," they said; "send us a boat." Such an act, though it would have been cheerfully undertaken for humanity's sake, was out of the question. Yet there they stood at their window, mournfully waving their white flag, and begging, in piteous tones, to be removed from the doomed town.

From one poverty-struck dwelling, a woman emerged during the hottest of the fire, and, with three or four children ran first toward the street, and then back again to the house, followed by the children. This place adjoined other houses from which concealed rebel marksmen picked off our brave men as they were trying to build the bridge. It was riddled with shot, and its chimney knocked down. The woman and her offspring probably escaped. A person who had risked his life by the flames which consumed his dwelling, as also from the flying shot, assisted by his wife, rescued a portion of their household goods from the fire, but they afterward took fire and were consumed.

A large party of rebel sharpshooters, dodging and running from one street to the other, crept furtively, with rifle in hand, into a certain house which commanded the pontoons. Observing their movement, I sent word to the batteries stationed above and below the Lacey House. In a few minutes your reporter had the satisfaction of seeing a perfect tempest of shot and shell directed against this house and the adjoining old mill, which was continued until both were knocked into pie. The cowardly miscreants kept concealed in the cellar, while the house was almost torn from its foundations, and only left when the brave men of the Seventh Michigan, with shouting and cheers, charged up the hill, and carried the place by storm. They then ran out of the front yard faster than they came in, crouching as they went, to avoid the well-aimed bullets of the Michiganders. Twenty-five prisoners were captured. The appearance of Gen. **Burnside** and staff, just as our troops landed on the opposite shore, was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of cheers from the troops. He almost the same instant caught sight of a pontoon boat which had been capsized off its wheels near the river. He called for help to right the boat, when a crowd rushed down the hill, and despite the danger from rebel bullets, soon put the boat in motion for the river. Having satisfied himself that all was going right here, he rode rapidly down to the lower bridge, where **Franklin** had been waiting the completion of the upper bridge in order to throw his forces over. Gen. **Burnside** deemed it unsafe to cross there until the other corps could go over above, as he was liable to have **Jackson** fall upon his flank. The latter General was supposed to be on his return from near Port Royal, where he expected to encounter our crossing.

Just as the sun's lower limb touched the Western horizon, as he sunk to rest, prolonged cheers were heard from Gen. **Franklin's** corps. He had driven back the rebels by cannon and musket, after a determined and prolonged fight, and had gained the other shore.

The day altogether, was one of the most interesting and exciting which your correspondent has witnessed during over a year's sojourn with the army, and was worth a life-time to witness. Tomorrow must decide whether the enemy will fight us here, or fall back toward Richmond. Many predict that he will do the latter, but I think he will continue to contest every inch of the way.

E. S.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Falmouth, Opposite Fredericksburgh, Thursday, Dec. 11—6 o'clock A. M.

It became clearly apparent, yesterday morning, that active operations were about to commence. On every side was seen the busy din of preparation; troops marching, baggage trains moving, guns pushing forward, and everything incident to clearing for action. During the forenoon all the troops received marching orders. **Reynolds'** Corps, which arrived the night previous, from Burk's Station, was moved to the neighborhood of Heartwood Church, (three miles in the rear,) and crossed with Gen. **Franklin's** old command, both comprising the Left Grand Division. About noon, a division of fresh troops arrived from Fairfax, having marched by land. A special train from Aquia Creek, bearing Gen. **Franklin** and Staff, reached here at 2 o'clock. On leaving the train Gen. **Franklin** galloped rapidly away to his forces.

It had been previously arranged that, under cover of night, three bridges should be thrown across the river, nearly opposite Fredericksburgh, and 127 pieces of cannon planted on this side of the river. Nearly all the Major-Generals rode out during the afternoon to examine the positions chosen and carry out any final suggestions. About 6 o'clock, the artillery horses were attached, and the long procession moved along down to the river bank, taking position in the following order: Extreme right, (above Falmouth,) Capt. **Benjamin's** Battery, followed by Capt. **King's** and Capt. **Owen's**. These guns are all of 3-inch bore, and so planted as to enfilade the enemy's works. Between Falmouth and the Lacey House were planted in order Capt. **Darell's** Pennsylvania Battery of six 10-pound Parrotts; Battery D, 10-pounders; Fifth Regulars, (**Griffith's** old Battery,) Lieut. **Haslett**; Fourth New-York Battery, 10-pounders, Capt. **Jos. E. Smith**; Battery K, Fifth Regulars, (**Meade's** old,) Lieut. **Kinzie's**, and Company K, First United States Regulars, Capt. **Graham**. Siege and other heavy guns were also planted below the Lacey House. About 10 o'clock, the pontoon trains commenced moving toward the river, and about midnight, four hours later, the first boat was launched, or rather pushed out upon the ice. This was at the bridge to the right of the Lacey House. Directly across the river were the enemy's camp-fires, around which I could see the rebel pickets lounging. They were within short gun distance, but did not fire upon our men.

Twenty minutes since I left the pontoons, five had been laid on the upper, and about the same number on the lower, bridge. Maj. **Spalding**, of the Fiftieth New-York Engineers, was overseeing the laying of them. The Sixty-sixth New-York, Lt.-Col. **Bull**, and Fifty-seventh New-York, Lt.-Col. **Chapman**, were drawn up on the bank to give a return fire, should infantry open upon the engineers from the opposite shore. Five minutes had not transpired from the time of my departure before the sharp, shrill ring of musketry firing was heard, indicating that the enemy had opened on us. Very heavy cannonading is now going on. Our guns are doubtless shelling the city.

FROM SIGEL'S RESERVE CORPS.

A Contemptible Secesh—Rebels Cheering for President Lincoln—The Story of a Citizen just Released from Prison in Richmond.

Chantilly, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

I have before referred to the case of **Lloyd H. Stevenson**, captured near Berryville, during the recent reconnoissance by Gen. **Stahl** in that direction. While attempting to escape, he was thrown from his horse against a tree and slightly bruised, when he was captured. brought back some distance to the house of a Mr. **Frazer**, where he pretended to be severely injured; and to carry out the deception—for it was deception—he went to bed and Dr. **Watton**, of White's Battalion, at his request, was called to attend him and upon the representations of both, he was finally paroled on the spot. This **Stevenson** is a Lieutenant and Adjutant of White's Battalion, but he had the unblushing effrontery to pass himself off as a private, and upon his honor was paroled as such. More than this, the same individual has been captured several times before,—once, only a few days before the last time, at Leesburgh—and it is believed has not been exchanged. Shame for his dishonorable conduct, and fear of the consequences involved by taking up arms without having been exchanged, doubtless caused him to go still further into the slough of moral turpitude by playing baby and telling a deliberate falsehood, on an occasion when a man with one spark of honor would have spurned the very idea of taking so humiliating a position. It will be not be very safe for him to fall into the hands of our troops again.

REBEL PRISONERS CHEER FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

One of the rebel prisoners recently captured in the Shenandoah Valley, when leaving Fairfax Court House a few days ago, with others, for the Old Capitol Prison at Washington, called out lustily, in his desperation, for three cheers for **Jeff. Davis**. The call was responded to feebly; whereupon another prisoner asked the same for President **Lincoln**, which was responded to quite heartily. In both cases the applause was followed by groans.

RETURNED PRISONERS.

Abraham Doughty and son, citizens of Brentsville, Va., after an imprisonment of eight and a half months at Richmond and Salisbury, arrived here, yesterday, on their way home. The elder **Doughty** formerly resided in Saratoga County, N. Y., but fifteen years ago he purchased a farm near Brentsville, Va., where he has resided since. On the 15th of March last, as the rebel army was falling back from Manassas, a patrol of their cavalry went to the house of Mr. **Doughty** and took himself and son prisoners, giving as a reason for their arrest that they had been furnishing information to the enemy. Mr. D. says that the charge was entirely groundless, as he had taken no active part for either side. His description of their sufferings and hardships confirm the worst reports heretofore published of the treatment of other persons similarly situated; their food was small in quantity and poor in quality, and grudgingly dealt out to them; he was denied the privilege of writing to or hearing from his friends, and yesterday he heard from his wife and children for the first time since his arrest. There are *one hundred and sixty citizens* of the northern counties of Virginia in the rebel prison houses, who are suffering more at the hands of their persecutors than human tongue can tell. The rebel authorities at Richmond seem to take a fiendish delight in making the citizens of this State, whom they capture, as miserable as possible. The fare and treatment of soldiers is quite bad enough, but there is a refinement in the cruelty to citizens which was never excelled before except within the inquisition. The chief tool of the rebel authorities in these cruelties is a dapper little fellow, named Ross, whose father resides in New-York City, and who was sent to Richmond at the breaking out of the rebellion to play secesh and thereby save some property belonging to the elder Ross. He is represented as playing his part to perfection. His duty at the Libby Prison is to call the roll of prisoners twice a day, and to see that they are deprived of every possible comfort, and annoyed in every way human ingenuity can devise. The prisoners all declare that they will take his life if they ever have an opportunity to do so.

Mr. **Doughty** had no special opportunity of ascertaining personally the number of troops at Richmond and in the vicinity. Between Richmond and Petersburgh he saw several small camps, and near the latter place a line of earthworks, which he heard his guards say were to be used *if the Yankees drove them out of Petersburgh*. Union citizens in the prison who reside near Fort Darling, told him that the fort could be easily taken by a land force, but that the obstructions and defences of the river near it were of a formidable character. During the last four weeks he has seen pass his prison large numbers of conscripts—dirty, ragged and despondent, without arms, and herded together like cattle. From what he could learn, the conscripts are not considered reliable in case the city is attacked, and they are, therefore, required to perform the most menial work, and treated almost as bad as those who occupy the prisons.. Provisions and clothing are held at fabulous prices. He paid $1 50 per pound for a beefsteak, and the authorities were paying $24 per cord for wood. Everything else is proportionately dear. The people are just now in a fearful state of excitement at the approach of the Union army, and Mr. **Doughty** predicts that Richmond can be taken without a very severe conflict, because the soldiers, in his opinion, are greatly demoralized, are tired of the war, and many

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The most extraordinary conversion on record, perhaps, is that of the Bishop of Natal. We do not know that ever before in the history of the Church a missionary has been converted by the natives who were the objects of his mission, or won over by them to open and avowed disbelief of any portion of the Book he was sent to preach. Bishop **COLENSO**, we apprehend, furnishes the first instance of the kind. The natives of his diocese, it seems, turned the tables on him completely, and succeeded in shaking his faith in Moses and the Prophets to its very foundation. Abandoning his mission to the Zulus for the moment, the good Bishop is now turning his attention to his own countrymen, for whose benefit he has written a book on the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua: a book calculated to do more injury to the Christian religion than all that ever **TOM PAINE** thought or **VOLTAIRE** wrote. Heretofore the Church has suffered only from blows dealt from without; now one of its heads, speaking from the sanctuary and clothed in his official robes, grasps at one of its pillars and shakes it to the peril of the whole fabric.

Bishop **COLENSO** undertakes to prove from internal evidence that the Pentateuch is historically false, and the Book of Joshua untrue. The objections he brings forward, and the arguments he summons to his aid, are by no means new—almost without exception their ring has been heard in every shock of religious controversy since man first begun to doubt. But in the mouth of a Bishop they assume a new phase, and will arrest that attention which otherwise they had failed to secure.

We do not propose at present to consider Bishop **COLENSO**'s work either logically or theologically. To refute his arguments and win him back to the full faith which his bishopric imposes is the duty of his brother Bishops, and in those eminently competent hands we are content to leave him. A word, however, as to the general bearing and tenor of the book, and the point toward which the author is drifting, may not be inappropriate.

It is only of the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua that he expresses doubt, and of these he denies the divine inspiration. That the sun and moon ever stood still in the heavens to lengthen the day of battle he does not believe. He forgets, apparently, that in refusing to accept one miracle he rejects all. The raising of Lazarus from the dead; the changing of wine into water; the loaves and fishes, of which more remained after they had been eaten than before—all these and other kindred miracles require quite as deep and unquestioning a faith as any of the narrations of the Old Testament, to which Bishop **COLENSO** takes exception. It is no more wonderful that the Jews should have been comfortably subsisted in a notoriously barren desert, than that the multitude on the mount should have been amply fed from insufficient supplies provided to satisfy the hunger of twelve men only. Question the truth of the Bible in one particular, and you deny its reliability in all. Bishop **COLENSO**, in his gropings after truth, has crossed the threshhold of infidelity. It is impossible to pause there, and he must either back himself out or consent to plunge in boldly and take his seat among out-and-out unbelievers. His book is published by the **APPLETONS**.

—Miss **MULOCH**'s novels are as good as the best sermons, in most respects, and better than most sermons in others. She inculcates the highest moral and religious lessons in natural and unaffected tones, and seemingly without being conscious that she is preaching. She addresses herself alike to the heart and the understanding. She would have a man be honest, not because honesty is the best policy, but simply because it is no policy at all, but the only path that is open for him to take. She would have a woman virtuous, not because degradation and physical misery are the consequences of being otherwise, but because Heaven has placed, pure and unspotted in her breast, a pearl which it is her duty to preserve so. Her religion is of that wholesome and practical kind that can be carried into every-day life—a religion which makes itself manifest in deeds of goodness and gentleness rather than in words, and at which the impenitent never sneer, upon which even the atheist never attempts to cast reproach.

Miss **MULOCH**'s last work, *Mistress and Maid*—so long one of the most prominent attractions in *Harper's Magazine*—is now published by the **HARPERS** in book form. *Mistress and Maid* scarcely equals either *John Halifax* or *The Ogilvies*, in point of interest, but in skillful grouping of incident, and faithful management of plot, it is in no wise their inferior. Published in tract form, with some such stirring, taking title as *How Do You Treat Your Help?*—and distributed among housekeepers, it might effect very wonderful changes and conversions in both parlor and kitchen. The relations subsisting between mistress and maid in the story are indeed rather phenomenal, but, at the same time, they are ones which, if cultivated in real life, would contribute materially to the advantage of both. It is unnecessary to give the plot of the story, perhaps, as those who have followed it through the pages of the magazine are familiar with it, and those who are not will scarce choose to be deprived of the pleasure of finding it out for themselves. But we cannot forbear forestalling the next number of *Harper's* by telling that the Mistress is eventually married, and to her first love, while the Maid is not married at all—a piece of favoritism and injustice on Miss **MULOCH**'s part which the reader will not readily forgive. It will be remembered that the Maid dismissed her lover because she caught him under the moon one night kissing another pair of lips than her own. The girl to whom these lips appertained he subsequently married, and she deserted him—a solemn warning of what may be expected of all girls who kiss their friends' beaux by moonlight, and of the punishment that will come upon the young men who encourage such backslidings. All of Miss **MULOCH**'s novels are published by the **HARPERS**, and the series is one that no family can afford to dispense with. Not to have read "John Halifax" and "The Ogilvies," specially, is to be lamentably behind the literature of the age.

—**THEODORE WINTHROP**'s books come to us like voices from the dead. Silent while living, he now speaks from beyond the dark river whose pale sanded shores the past year has crowded with wailing ghosts. *The Canoe and the Saddle*—just published by **TICKNOR & FIELDS**—is a story of adventure among northwestern wilds and rivers. It is probably one of the first of **WINTHROP**'s works, and in it we have the record of scenes through which he personally moved. We see the light step and hear the joyous ringing voice of the young author on every page. The exuberance of forests whose echoes the woodman's axe never waked, and the unconstraint of rivers whose quiet no rolling paddle-wheels ever brake, of fields whose swelling bosoms the plow has never scarred, find their expression in the thought and language of the book. The author shouts among the mountains, rolls about on the prairies, and plays fantastic tricks with the Indians, careless who hears or sees, and seeking seemingly no other applause or audience than his own echoes and shadows. Dead—he tells us how he lived. It seems scarcely possible, while we read, that all the youth and strength before us is vanished from earth, that the springing step is still, the strong arm crushed, and the ringing voice hushed forever. But never again will **THEODORE WINTHROP** speak until he comes as a witness in that Day, when foreign intervention and European opinion will no longer be regarded as of moment, and the judgment of heaven alone shall be permitted to decide as to the right or wrong of the present rebellion.

—"To the mistress of Cedarcroft," **BAYARD TAYLOR** inscribes *The Poet's Journal*. It is to the present wife that the Poet tells the story of a former love, confesses his doubts whether it is right for him to love again, and half dreamingly, half doubtingly, wonders whether or not he ever can. There is honesty in all this, and perhaps policy. But we imagine it is not the common custom of husbands, and that wives would feel neither particularly gratified nor complimented were the innovation to be generally adopted. The unpoetical mind would never think of apologizing to a second wife for marrying her, nor to his round of acquaintances for loving twice. Such supplementary heart-sproutings are quite in the order of nature, for grass grows very greenly on graves, and the second growth of the garden whose early blossoms were untimely nipped, is not unfrequently richer and more abundant than the first.

Marriage is the prose of love; and naturally enough on its threshold our poet's journal pauses. All the tender doubts and fears that went before, the luxury of an unassuageable woe, and the wildness of a vain despair, however, he tells the world as well as his wife. The question arises whether this confidence had not been better imparted to the wife alone. At best the only tolerable third party in love affairs is a fire, and it is possible that even that at times feels vastly uncomfortable, and in the way, and would willingly go out. There are some thoughts and affections too holy for utterance, and which the well-regulated mind instinctively desires to veil from the gaze of the world—especially if there be any likelihood that the world will identify the heart thus laid bare. Human hearts—we mean the metaphorical thing, and not the physical organ—may be served up in sections and their secrets pointed out to the eager but slightly impertinent gaze of the curious, more tastefully on the stage or between the yellow covers of anonymous novels, than in real life or veritable autobiographies. As a general rule, those who feel most say least. "Owen Meredith" says a few lines anent this wisely and well:

> "They were pedants who could speak.
>
> Grander souls have passed unheard,
> Such as felt all language weak—
> Choosing rather to record
> Secrets before Heaven than break
> Faith with Angels by a word."

Unfortunately enough in this instance, Mr. **TAYLOR**'s book has been advertised by the publishers as containing, "interwoven in exquisite lyrics, the story of his love and his sorrows." And, consequently, he appears like one taking an attitude, handkerchief in hand, to arrest the attention and excite the sympathies of weak young ladies—weeping over a grave in public and selling his tears. One would almost be willing to die to have a poem like **TENNYSON**'s "In Memoriam" thrown upon his grave, but an "exquisite lyric" is another thing. But constancy to even a tangible object is something so exceedingly rare in man, that perhaps we should sympathize with one for being proud of anything approaching to constancy to a memory, and readily pardon him for exhibiting it as a curiosity.

The Poet's Journal—is there not a slight assumption in the title?—is published by **TICKNOR & FIELDS**. A few of the longer poems of the book have some poetry in them, and many of the minor ones a good deal.

—Another and a cheap edition of *Les Miserables*, from the English translation of **LASCELLES WRAXALL**, is published by W. I. **POOLEY** & Co., of this City. In the matter of this reprint on **CARLETON**, a nice little question of ethics arises, which we do not propose now to discuss. **HUGO**, himself, is the party chiefly concerned, and as he gets no pay from either of the rival publishers, and did not even have the courtesy extended him of being permitted to choose his executioner, we fancy he takes very little interest in the matter either way. To say that this English translation is not much better than the American one, is simply to indicate a fact patent to every reader, as it could not well be much worse. In the latter the translation is so excessively *literal*—so much respect is shown for the dictionary, and so little for the idioms of either language—that it is almost painful. The **WRAXALL** translation, on the other hand, is done with due regard to the English language, but with an almost total disregard of the original French. Not content with taking liberties with the text, Mr. **WRAXALL** takes the strangest liberties with the author. A few chapters he crosses out, because he thinks them indelicate. "The French is a bolder language than the English, and I could not find the proper equivalents in which to convey Cambronne's extraordinary reply, and the conclusions which **VICTOR HUGO** draws from it." Why, then, Mr. **WRAXALL**, did you undertake the task of translation at all, if so notoriously incompetent, or why did you not permit the chapters alluded to to stand in the original, instead of eliding them, that others, less delicate, or better schooled in French than you, might have *Les Miserables* complete?

Other chapters he turns shiveringly out of doors because he thought they "might have led to a misapprehension of the author's purpose in England." Considerate Mr. **WRAXALL**! The idea possibly never suggested itself to that gentleman that he was meddling with something that was not at all his business—that his work was complete when he had rendered the author's meaning into English as clearly and concisely as possible—and that he could possess his soul from first to last with the consoling assurance that whatever were the author's sins against taste or religious prejudices, none of them would or could be visited on the translator's innocent head. If he simply proposed to edit "**WRAXALL**'s Beauties of The Wretched," he was right enough in making whatever excerpts and elisions he chose, but he had no right to pick out chapters and give his selections to the unsuspecting reader as **VICTOR HUGO**'s complete work. Bad as the American translation is, it at least shows that respect to the author of abstaining from intentional mutilation of him. With the edition published by Messrs. **POOLEY** & Co., we have a brief biographical sketch of **HUGO**'s life, and a portrait on the cover of either the brigand, the bishop, or the author of the story—we are uncertain which.

—*The Canon of the Scriptures* is a title naturally calculated to attract attention in this day of big guns. The book, translated and abridged from the French of Prof. L. **GAUSSEN**, a voluminous theological writer of Switzerland, by **EDWARD N. KIRK**, D. D., is published by the American Tract Society. The question examined in the work is, *What books or documents have a right to be placed in the Sacred Scriptures.* The publication of such a work is timely, as it comes just in time to butt against Bishop **COLENSO**'s book, which is of a directly opposite tendency. It is our author's avowed object to show, with God's help, the *canonicity* of the twenty-two books of the Old Testament, and the twenty-seven books of the New Testament; that is, their exclusive right to hold a place in the sacred collection of the Divine oracles. The present importance of a book on this subject is very obvious, indeed. Truth is a spark that can only be struck out in the shock of discussion, and the question involved is so serious a one that the reader should be slow in pronouncing a decision—remembering always, however, that, in any event, it were more safe to err with Prof. **GAUSSEN** than to be betrayed into a mistake with Bishop **COLENSO**.

—One of the most useful, as well as interesting books of the day, is published by **THEODORE BLISS** & Co., of Philadelphia—**DANA**'s *Manual of Geology*. As a practical and scientific geologist, Prof. **DANA** has no equal in this country, and we question if he has a superior in any other. A very good idea of the spirit in which this manual is written may be gathered from the author's own words in the preface:

> "Geology is rapidly taking its place as an introduction to the higher history of man. If the author has sought to exalt a favorite science, it has been with the desire that man—in whom geological history had its consummation and the prophecies of the successive ages their fulfillment—might better comprehend his own nobility, and the true purpose of his existence."

The work is intended and adapted for the literary student as well as the scientific one. It has been prepared with special reference to American Geological History, although facts have been added from other continents so far as was required to give completeness to the work and exhibit strongly the comprehensiveness of its principles. There is a special satisfaction in being enabled to turn over the pages of creation, whereof the world is the volume bound and complete, and read, as it were, the whole story in the handwriting of the Author. A grander study than Geology cannot be conceived; one more useful and interesting cannot be found in the whole circle of scientific research. The illustrations of the volume exceed one thousand figures, and go hand in hand with the text. A debt of gratitude is due Prof. **DANA** for his very beautiful and comprehensive work from all sides.

—The **HARPERS** publish a concise little work by Brig.-Gen. **DANIEL BUTTERFIELD**—*Camp and Outpost Duty for Infantry*—which if published earlier and generally circulated among the army, with rigid enforcement of its directions and suggestions, would have spared our army the disgrace of the majority of those surprises and consequent defeats, that will have to form a part of history. The work, though designed especially for the use of the soldier, is one which civilians will read with interest. To the non-military man the "picket" is rather a knotty problem, which he involuntarily in some wise associates with the "Art of Fence." We apprehend there are those who suppose that pickets are "driven in" by being knocked on the head with a musket, and that "outposts" are simply a set of barren poles placed in the earth to define the limits of a camp. Even all soldiers have not yet come to know that with these pickets and outposts the safety of an army is at stake. This work of Gen. **BUTTERFIELD**'s is highly commended by our best military authorities, and so highly did Gen. **McCLELLAN** value it, that he ordered a large number of copies to be printed as text-books for his command.

—*The American Journal of Science and Art*, for November, is a little late in making its appearance, but the matter of which it is made up is by no means so ephemeral as that which constitutes the contents of magazines generally now-a-days, and the delay will therefore be regarded with indulgence. We notice no papers in the present issue which will be likely to attract popular attention; all, however, will be of interest to the class of readers for whose benefit the *Journal* is intended. Among the more prominent papers are those "On the Relations of Death to Life in Nature," by Prof. **DANA**, a part of a more elaborate article which originally appeared in the *New-Englander*; "Researches on the Platinum Metals," by Dr. **WOLCOTT GIBBS**; and an "Abstract of an Investigation of the Solar Diurnal Variation, and of the Annual Inequality of the Horizontal Component of the Magnetic Force, from Observations made at the Girard College Observatory in the years 1840–45," by Prof. **BACHE**. "The Summary of Scientific Intelligence" posts up accounts with the world at large to the date of the issue of this number of the *Journal*, which, by the way, closes the Thirty-fourth Volume.

—In the *Eclectic*, for December, Mr. **BIDWELL** displays his proverbial good taste. From each of the English periodicals he has taken a little—so little that they will never miss it—and so made up a magazine that contains the very cream of exotic literature. In the current number we have selections from the *London Review, Book of Days Magazine, London Eclectic, Athenæum, Fraser's Magazine, North British Review, St. James' Magazine, Popular Science Review, Blackwood's Magazine, Dublin University Magazine, MacMillan's Magazine*, and a biographical sketch of Rev. **ALBERT BARNES**, by the editor. We may state *en passant* that the portrait of Mr. **BARNES**, which prefaces this number of the *Eclectic*, is avowed by that gentleman to be the most faithful one ever taken.

—*The Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski*, by Brig.-Gen. Q. A. **GILLMORE**, published by D. **VAN NOSTRAND**, forms one of the most interesting records and lessons of the war—if we except the naval duel between the iron-jacketed monsters in Hampton Roads. The power of the different guns, and the effectiveness of the rival projectiles used, are shown by the result of this most practical experiment with a clearness that must go very far toward settling those disputed points. Of the direful effect of a concentrated fire from a dozen different batteries, smiting at the same moment with their terrible hammers on one point of a fortress' wall, the reader will form a more accurate conception from this spirited narrative of Gen. **GILLMORE**'s than he has before had.

CARLETON announces *Aldrich's Poems*, in blue and gold, with a fine steel portrait, engraved from a medallion by **LAUNT THOMPSON**, the sculptor; a new poem by **STODDARD**, *The King's Bell*, a medieval legend; *Marion Grey*, a domestic story, by the author of *Lena Rivers*; *Shakespeare and Characters*, by **HACKETT**, the comedian; autobiography (with numerous illustrations) entitled *Drifting About*, from the pen of **STEPHEN MASSETT**, and another novel, *Vincenzo*, by **RUFFINI**, the author of *Doctor Antonio, Lavinia*, &c., &c.

—Notwithstanding the high price of paper—and its scarcity at that—a number of new works are announced. The **HARPERS** have in press, and nearly ready for publication, *The Life of Mrs. Bethune*, by her son, Rev. Dr. **BETHUNE**. Dr. **BETHUNE** is known as an orator, a scholar and a poet. This biography of his mother is the last work he undertook in life, and one of the most valuable he ever completed. The life of a pious woman, written by a son, who, with thorough piety, combined a familiarity with the beautiful in all its phases, and an acquaintance with literature in all its branches, will form a record the world will not willingly let die.

Mr. **JAMES G. GREGORY** announces as season gift books some handsome volumes. Foremost among these is *In the Woods, with Bryant, Longfellow and Halleck*, illustrated on wood from drawings by **JOHN A. HOWE**, the gifted artist who illustrated last year the "Forest Hymn." The volume will include **BRYANT**'s "Death of the Flowers," **LONGFELLOW**'s "When Woods were Green," and **HALLECK**'s "Wyoming." The same publisher announces *Stories of the Sea*, and *Stories of the Woods*, from the Sea tales and Leatherstocking tales of **COOPER**, each illustrated by **DARLEY**, and *A Visit from St. Nicholas*, illustrated in tints from drawings by **DARLEY**.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Another Murderous Attack upon Foreigners—Adventures of a Fugitive Lady—The Empire Desolated by Measles, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TOKOHAMA, JAPAN, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

In my last, a few weeks ago, I wrote you an account of the second attack by the Japanese within a year on the English Legation, resulting in the death of two of the foreign guard. It is my painful duty to record still another cowardly act in the Japanese, in literally cutting to pieces one, and severely wounding two of a party of Englishmen, taking an afternoon ride on the To-kai-do, or great road leading from Miaco to Jeddo. Being the greatest thoroughfare in the Empire, it is wide, and kept in good repair, which makes it a favorite resort for a gallop of a few miles for both ladies and gentlemen residing here. All travelers from Miaco, the residence of the Spiritual Emperor, and the southern and eastern part of the Empire to Jeddo, pass over this road, so that it is almost always thronged. The princes, in repairing to the seat of Government, at stated periods, as is the custom here, many of them pass along this road, attended by large trains of retainers, amounting sometimes to several hundred.

Usually, the Government requests the Consuls of the different treaty Powers here to notify their subjects when any considerable prince is about to pass, to avoid this road, in order to prevent a collision betwen them and any portion of the train, which notification, as a rule, is respected, and the Japanese for the day have the road to themselves.

On Sunday last a notification of this kind was given us, as the Prince of Satsuma, one of the most powerful in the Empire, with an Ambassador from the Micado, or Spiritual Emperor, to the Taicoon, or Civil Emperor, was returning from Jeddo to their own country, and would be on the road for two days. In consequence of negligence on the part of the Governor of this place, the notification did not reach us till the afternoon of the same day. Several parties, as is usual on Sunday, set out in the forenoon for a gallop on this road, and consequently knew nothing of the passage of the train till they met it, stretching out for miles, in the vicinity of Kanagawa. One party, consisting of three gentlemen and a lady, not dreaming of harm, were passing in an opposite direction to that which the train was proceeding, and for two or three miles nothing unusual occurred, though they met hundreds of soldiers, till they came to what seemed to be the main part of the procession. Here the road was completely blocked up by two or three hundred soldiers, who seemed to be the guard of some person of rank, and preceding them was a single file of men, some fifty in number, skirting each side of the road.

As the party approached this advance guard, they signified by signs that they must turn back. While doing so the main body came up, and just as the party was starting in the opposite direction, a powerful man stepped out from the crowd, and throwing off his loose upper dress, leaving his body naked to the waist, drew his sword and with both hands aimed a terrible blow at the gentleman nearest, which laid open his shoulder. The advance guard now closed in on the party, and drawing their swords commenced a fierce and murderous attack. Seeing no other way of escape, the whole party charged in the very face of a dozen drawn swords, and literally rode them down. The lady even had a blow aimed at her head, but by quickly leaning forward, the sword whizzed over it, cutting off her riding-cap, which fell to the ground. The horses, maddened by pain from cuts received which were aimed at their riders, dashed on at a furious pace, until clear of the attacking party. The lady only escaped unwounded. The three gentlemen each now felt himself wounded. One, more severely than the others, was reeling in his saddle, and in a few moments fell from his horse. Hereupon, one of the gentlemen halted a moment to see if he could render any aid to the poor fellow, while the other rode on with the lady. A glance was sufficient to show him that his companion was dead, when he rode on to join the other.

The party had now two miles to ride on this same road before reaching any foreign residence, and the gentlemen, though bleeding profusely, urged their horses on, hoping to be able to keep their saddles until they could reach a place of safety; and though they passed hundreds of soldiers of the same train, no further violence was offered. The poor victims who were riding for their lives, however, knew not but each moment they might again be attacked. The American Consul's, which is on this road, on the opposite side of the bay from Yokohama, and three miles distant by land, was the place the party hoped to reach. The wounded men were so weak from the loss of blood, that before arriving they could no longer manage their horses, and were held on by friendly Japanese, who met them. In a very few minutes after they were taken from their horses; Dr. **HEPBURN** was with them, and dressed their wounds, which were severe but not fatal. By some strange mistake the lady, in the excitement, did not go into the Consul's, but rode on for Yokohama alone—still among hundreds of soldiers, whom she expected every moment would cut her down. The road for a portion of the way lays along the bay, and in her flight, thinking the assassins still pursuing, she attempted to drive her horse into the sea, rather than fall in their hands—but he refused to go in deep water, and thus saved her. Regaining the road, still she flew on, covered with the blood of her friends, her hair streaming in the wind, and under a broiling sun for miles. Twice her horse fell with her, but being a splendid horsewoman she mounted again and pressed on, nor did she once draw the reins till her horse fell exhausted and she fainting, before the first house she reached on entering the town of Yokohama. From here she was conveyed to her home, where for hours she lay in the most critical state, having escaped, it is true, the sword of the assassin, yet in imminent danger of brain fever or confirmed delirium. She brought the only tidings we had for some time of the horrible affair. Soon after the mounted guards of the English and French Ministers were on the road in search of the body of him who was left behind. It was found covered by a mat, cut and mangled in the most horrid and revolting manner, a number of blows having been given it after life departed.

The excitement was intense in the town. A meeting was immediately called to urge upon the officers of the men-of-war some steps for securing the ruffians, but nothing was done. There happened at the time to be a larger fleet of English, French and Dutch men-of-war in port than there has been for months before, and 1,500 men could have been landed with ease, and the assassins secured, as they slept at a village only a few miles below. What action the English Government will take in the matter is yet to be seen. The English seem to be the most unfortunate in coming in collision with the Japanese, and fortunately, just now, they are the best able to inflict punishment on this Government for these repeated acts of violence, if they see fit. It is my opinion, nothing will be done about it. Strange to say, the assassins were the followers of the same Prince who had, but a few days before, taken possession of a fine steamer bought by him from an English house here. It is reported that the Prince feels very much annoyed at the rashness of his soldiers, but the truth of this is not easily found out. I believe, however, he is friendly to foreigners, as his men, only a few days since, openly declared to me, that the Prince wished to trade with us direct from one of his own ports, and not through the Government as now. All is quiet again, and trade has received no check from this affair. There always was danger in riding on this road and will be for years, and until the Japanese from remote parts of the Empire become better acquainted with us, and we with them; so, the faster the country is opened, though it may cost more lives at first, the better for progress and commerce.

During fifty days in July and August these island, suffered from a terrible scourge, from what with us is comparatively a mild disease, viz. the measles. In that time in the city of Jeddo *alone* 540,000 had the disease, and 75,000 died of it. It has swept over the whole Empire putting a stop almost entirely, for a time, to some branches of industry. There is a curious fact connected with the disease in this country which explains, at least, its mortality. It seems to visit the country only at long intervals. I have been able to trace the periods of its occurrence back for a hundred and fifty years, and find that at no time has the disease appeared in a period of less than twenty-seven years. One epidemic appeared after some thirty-five or forty years, when the mortality was even greater than now. With us and on the Continent the disease, as all know, never dies out, but appears each year, so that all have it while in childhood, and is rarely fatal, but if one escapes till adult age the danger is increased an hundred-fold and is most always more or less grave. It is easy to see, then, why the mortality is so great here, as all suffer who were born since the last epidemic, consequently comprising, I may say, millions of adults, according to the length of the period that the disease is dormant. The angel of death seems not to have been satiated by this fearful scourge alone within the last few months, but before it had fairly began to abate, engrafted the cholera upon it, and since August at least 200,000, in the city of Yeddo alone, have been swept off. It is now abating, and in a few days, as there is a change in the weather, we hope to hear that it, too, has ceased its ravages. A few foreigners have suffered from the disease, two or three being the number of deaths only that have occurred among them. Our harbor is full of shipping—more in fact than ever before at one time.

S.

A Lecture by Wendell Phillips.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AND MESSAGE.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 16.

The tenth lecture of the Fraternity Course was delivered last evening before a large audience by **WENDELL PHILLIPS**. The lecturer was received with applause, and said that although he had spoken quite often, recently, on the subject of the rebellion, he should not apologize for taking the same topic for this lecture, since he had never found audiences either this Winter or last, who had listened cheerfully to any other subject. He would occupy the time in speaking of the proclamation and the message of the President. The message belonged to the past, the proclamation to the present and future; the message was a word, the proclamation a blow; the message was a bugle to summon the camp to surrender, the proclamation a mine whose explosion would scatter the camp into the air, and carry death and confusion to our enemies; the message was like the address of our fathers to the tyrants of Great Britain in 1774, the proclamation was the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, 1776. [Applause.] The dictates of history would accord to **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** honor or affix a stigma to his name, but when his acts were done the people would experience their practical results in the same proportion with him. The future and the prosperity of the nation was ours as well as his. No public officer could complain that his acts were criticised. "Paint me as I am, with every seam and every wrinkle," said **CROMWELL** to Sir **CHRISTOPHER NEELY**, "or you get not a penny from me." So we had a right to scrutinize every action in the rebellion, and no man had a right to complain if his conduct was looked into or his services refused. One great weakness overhung our great national effort. It was concession, compromise, conciliation. In '87 our fathers made a compromise to a wicked and unjust institution, but this was no reason why it should hold its own now. Loaded dice never gained a fortune in spite of the skill of the gambler. The Southerner found that although the Constitution was on his side, he had no chance in the fight against free speech and free labor. He demanded something beyond, and he received it. The North had never begun any resistance until the 22d of September, 1862. As an instance of the feeling which once existed in Massachusetts, he spoke of **SAMUEL DEXTER**, who had offered in the House of Representatives an amendment to the bill of Mr. **JACKSON**, of Georgia, that no person should be admitted as a citizen of the United States until he had renounced all patents of nobility, a clause that no man should be admitted who owned slaves. For this he was defeated in this State at the next election. Men had fought with their hands tied by the well-understood agreement that Slavery was not to be interfered with, but liberty must take its chance. **CALHOUN** came into the Senate and **WEBSTER** replied to him with his feet tied by compromises to the Constitution, and his hands fettered by the interests of State-street. The lecturer then went on to speak of further points in the history of Slavery. He then declared his intention of speaking of President **LINCOLN**, although his purpose, he said, was not to blame him. It was as well to remember the saying of **HORACE MANN** that the difficulties which reformers had to meet, was that God could wait and men could not, and also the fine words of **VICTOR EMANUEL**, that it was wiser and braver to wait at the fitting time than to dare. The excuse, the palliation, the justification which he under these maxims belongs to the President. We must be governed by the old proverb, "never praise the day till evening." It might be asked how could **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** succeed when he was chosen President of the United States by a party who were half-Southern in their feelings. No other man wholly national could have been chosen. Unless the Republicans had yielded half way to the convictions of the South, they never could have carried the election. Mr. **PHILLIPS** here left Mr. **LINCOLN**, and proceeded to speak of the reason why foreign minds had been prejudiced against us. It was our own fault, and was owing to the lenient view which we had all along taken of Slavery, and was the result of the conversation of Americans who had been abroad. He then drew illustrations at some length from the history of other countries, and said that what the **STUARTS** had been to England, centralization to France, the power of the Church in Spain, and division in Italy, Slavery was to our country. He alluded to the conduct of the Republicans in office, which he considered weak and unsatisfactory. They had not been able to rise to the exigencies of the crisis, and in playing debate had lost sight of the death-struggle of the nation. He urged the emancipation of the slaves as a war measure. He did not care to talk of the capture of Richmond. Taking Richmond was not like taking Washington. He did not take much stock in the "on to Richmond" cry. The rebels had an itinerant capital, which they moved at their pleasure from Richmond to Montgomery. Let us set free the two millions of slaves, he said. Let us take out the keystone of the Southern arch by raising an army of colored men. The speaker then returned to Mr. **LINCOLN**, who, he said, was afraid to strike the blow which every boy in Massachusetts would tell him was right. The President was bred in Kentucky, and had come covered with Kentucky cobwebs, and with his boots clogged with Kentucky soil, which would be known everywhere, whether it traveled to Chicago or to the White House. Around him, too, were grouped counselors, every one of whom, with one exception, avowed himself in favor of conciliation and submission. Let us make a nation of ourselves—a separation of fifty or a hundred years was better than the Union with even Delaware for a Slave State. Not even a single bondman should poison the air of America. [Applause.] He continued at some length with his animadversions upon the Cabinet, and was particularly bitter against Mr. **SEWARD**. He would not say that Mr. **SEWARD** was not honest, although the honesty of a statesman was among the undefined and inexplicable mysteries in which **SOUTHEY** had classed woman's idea of manly beauty. He would ask, however, if a respectable and wealthy house in this city should place a half idiot at the head of the firm, how long would they probably stand? He hoped Congress would strengthen the President in his resolution. Let them ask him if he had not a proclamation somewhere in his desk which declared that on the 1st of January, 1863, every man should be free. Let them make him swear to stand by that, and then let them agree to follow it up themselves. Let them demand of the President not merely to sound the bugle, but to lead the hosts.

NEUTRALITY OR INTERVENTION?

The True Interest of Great Britain in the Question.

[The following communication, addressed to the editor of the London *Times*, is attributed to the pen of Sir **GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS**, whose masterly discussion of the question of mediation was reproduced in our columns a few days since.—ED. TIMES.]

SIR: The doctrine which I have ventured to lay down on the subject of recognition being substantially unimpeached, I shall not trouble you at any length on a point which may be taken to be too clear to admit of dispute.

I therefore dismiss the topic of recognition, and propose to offer a few remarks on the far more debateable head of intervention. Here we must leave the firm and beaten path which law has defined and practice consolidated, to explore the fluctuating and trackless depths of policy. In such a case the conscience of those who wield the might becomes the only rule of right. I do not intend to disparage intervention. It is a high and summary procedure which may sometimes snatch a remedy beyond the reach of law. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that in the case of intervention, as in that of revolution, its essence is illegality, and its justification is its success. *Of all things, at once the most unjustifiable and the most impolitic, is an unsuccessful intervention.*

Now, intervention may be of various kinds and of different degrees. As a famous physician said of scarlet fever, it may be anything, from a fleabite to the plague. And it is by no means impossible that it may begin with one and end with the other. There are many persons with whom the milder or fleabite form seems to be highly popular. Remonstrance, advice, moral force, and mediation are phrases which pass glibly current, and are assumed to be at once innocuous and efficacious. Yet it is not to be wondered at if those on whom devolves the responsibility of action should pause to consider whether, in fact, they are likely in the result to prove to be either. The Emperor of the French has within the last few days propounded a scheme of intervention to the English Government, of which the best that can be said is that it is an intervention which does not propose to intervene. This project contemplates nothing more than that the American belligerents should be requested to conclude an armistice for six months and to suspend the blockade.

The proposition is accompanied by no ulterior provisions in case this singular offer should be declined. **CANUTE**, on this occasion, seems to be no wiser than his courtiers. In what chapter of ancient or of modern history has the Emperor learnt that the waters of strife, surging with the tides of passion, are wont to subside at the invitation of monarchs, however powerful? Or is it the success which has attended the counsels he has tendered at Rome which inspires him with such confidence in the prevalence of moral force and European remonstrance at Washington? I have read, indeed, in "Virgil" of the wrath of belligerent bees being composed *pulveris exigui jactu*; but in the more prosaic pages of the *Annual Register* it may be remarked that the powder employed in the pacification of nations has generally smacked most consumedly of saltpetre. The only precedent in which, as far as I am aware, an intervention of this complimentary kind has been successfully attempted is that recorded in the "Critic," where the gentlemen who are at a deadlock are charged in the Queen's name to drop their swords and daggers—*which they accordingly do.* But, as the ingenious author in the same piece remarks, "when they do agree on the stage, their unanimity is wonderful." Unhappily, on the theatre of the world the players are by no means so mindful of their cues or so obedient to the prompter.

No, Sir, this is mere child's play. Intervention "should be made of sterner stuff than this." The only object and justification of intervention is peace. To interpose without the means or the intention to carry into effect a permanent pacification is not to intervene, but to intermeddle. I do not say that intervention may not be justifiable or even politic, but that it may be either it must be efficacious. An inconclusive interference is at once impertinent and mischievous.

There are many persons who talk of intervention as if it were a light and easy affair. They picture to themselves a smart dispatch, garnished with plenty of fine sentiments, backed by a few good signatures, and they suppose the trick is done. But in this matter it were well to take counsel of Experience—the instructress of nations. The records of history will teach us that interventions have not been accomplished with foreign-office rose-water alone. I pointed out in my former letter that the instances of Belgium and Greece, which had been alleged as precedents for recognition, were in fact cases of intervention. Thereupon the undaunted advocates of the South—equal to either fortune—reply: "Well, if we cannot recognize, let us intervene, after the fashion of Belgium and of Greece." Now, I vehemently suspect that those persons who are so urgent for action in this matter are as little acquainted with the history of the policy as they are with the principles of law involved in the transactions on which they are so ready to rely. I know there are persons who think that if France, England and Russia could only make up their minds to do what is very safely, though somewhat indefinitely called "something," the whole affair would be settled "out of hand," peace would be declared at once, the ports would be opened, Lancashire would get its cotton, and America would settle down at once into a condition of happy and contented insignificance. Statesmen, however, who, like the Prime Minister of England, have themselves had the conduct of real intervention, may be excused for not indulging themselves in this sort of fool's Paradise.

Let me recall to your recollection the outlines of the history of that Belgian Intervention which we are invited to reproduce. In the first place, the intervention originated at the express instance of the former Sovereign of the insurgent Provinces. This is a circumstance very well worthy of remark. **WHEATON** in his *History of International Law*, uses these signifinant expressions:

> "Jurisdiction over the controversy between the two States was assumed in the first instance by the Conference in consequence of the application of the King of the Netherlands to the British Government, requesting that the five great European Powers might appoint Plenipotentiaries to assemble in Congress for the purpose of effecting a conciliatory mediation between the two great divisions of the kingdom."

I am not aware that a similar communication from the Cabinet of Washington has yet reached the Foreign Office. When it does so the cases will be more nearly parallel. In the case of Belgium the conference commenced its operations by the protocol of December, 1830. The necessity of a definite basis of negotiation was at once apparent. The ancient limits of Holland in 1790 supplied a definite and intelligible boundary. In this case the great Powers did not invite—they insisted upon an armistice, and the belligerents yielded to that which they knew would be enforced. The protocol of January, 1831, fixed the limits of the contending States. The five Powers [illegible] of the negotiation were completely [illegible], but what was the result? Did [illegible] ensue, or did the combatants submit to the award? Quite the contrary. The King of Holland refused to agree because he [illegible] just too much. The Belgian Assembly was equally recalcitrant, because it considered it had got too little. Thereupon the great Powers began to quarrel among themselves. England and France supported the Belgian pretensions, and threw overboard the original agreement as to the Duchy of Luxemburg. Prussia and Russia sustained the King of Holland in insisting upon the first understanding. In this state of things the Prince of Orange, in the face of the whole five Powers sitting in conference, within a few days' march of the French army, and a few hours' sail of the British fleet, denounced the armistice, marched into Belgium, and gave the newly-created King, whom the intervening Powers had just set upon his throne, a very sound thrashing. The English and French, of course, were obliged to come to the rescue, the one by land, the other by sea, and the Dutch army was forced to withdraw. It will be remarked, therefore, that a great European intervention, whatever else it may effect, does not,—even in dealing with such a war of pigmies and of crones as that between Holland and Belgium, and which, compared to the colossal contest in America, was but a petty brawl,—necessarily or immediately produce peace. The result of the first nine months of intervention proved to be that both the original combatants were again at war, and that two of the intervening Powers were in arms in support of one of the belligerents. But this was by no means the end of the affair. In October and November, 1831, the intervening Powers again tried their hands at a settlement, which proclaimed itself to be "final and irrevocable." It is hardly necessary to remark that this "final" settlement brought nothing to an end, and the "irrevocable determination was ultimately revoked. The Belgians refused to acquiesce in the decision as to the Luxemburg territory, and the Dutch were equally obstinate in their persistence not to relinquish their rights. So matters went on till October, 1832, when two of the intervening Powers—England and France—entered into a second convention to compel by force the evacuation of the citadel of Antwerp. Accordingly, a French army marched into Belgium, and an English fleet entered the Scheldt. Russia and the German Powers vehemently dissented from the policy of England and France, and held the most menacing language toward their partners in the mediation. It is notorious that the Western Powers were at this moment on the very brink of war with the German Confederation. Thus, then, the second complete year of mediation disclosed the unsatisfactory spectacle of intense hostility between the intervening Powers and actual war carried on by two of the mediators against one of the subjects of mediation. It was not till May, 1833, or two years and a half from its commencement, that the Belgian intervention arrived at a satisfactory and peaceful conclusion.

Does, then, the example of Greece encourage the hopes of a speedier or more satisfactory end? The Greek insurrection began in 1821. The insurgents requested in vain the interposition of the Congress of Verona. The intervention may be said practically to have commenced with the Protocol of 1826 between England and Russia. By the treaty of 1827 France acceded to the arrangement. Here, again, the armistice was not suggested, but imposed. It should be observed that in both these documents it was thought necessary to define a distinct basis of action. The *suzeraineté* of the Porte was to be reserved, while the practical independence of the Greeks was to be secured. Did the Sultan, however, after six years of savage and doubtful contest with his rebellious subjects, peacefully accept the fiat of the three great Powers? Did he submit to the moral force of their representations, or succumb to the overwhelming superiority of their resources? Not a bit of it. The overtures of the great Powers were rejected with indignation and disdain. Within a few weeks from the signature of the treaty the moral force of Europe brought about the "untoward event" of Navarino. Did even this terrible catastrophe precipitate a solution? So far from it, that after the lapse of a year, it became necessary, in 1828, to send a French army of occupation, under Marshal MAISON, to expel the Turks from Greece. All this time one of the great mediating Powers was carrying on separate hostilities on its own account with Turkey. And so profound was the distrust, and so adverse the interests of England and Russia, with reference to the principal subject of the mediation, that during the Russian advance on Constantinople the Cabinets of London and Vienna entered into a secret treaty for the defence of Turkey, and just before the treaty of Adrianople, the English Admiral was actually under orders to attack the Russian fleet in the Levant. Such was the state of things, as between the mediating Powers themselves and those upon whom their good offices were pressed, at the end of the third year of intervention. From 1828 to 1833, the patriots whose independence and happiness the interposition of Europe had secured were principally employed in cutting each other's throats. For five years a military occupation by one of the mediators proved indispensable, and, by way of interlude, the Greeks took to murdering their French protectors at Argos. In 1833, seven years after its commencement, the Greek intervention may be said to have been closed by the arrival of OTHO, *le desiré*. "*Tantæ molis erat.*" Through such dangers and by so much toil was constructed that rotten edifice which has just tottered to its fall.

I might indefinitely prolong the record of intervention. I might remind you of that more recent negotiation which commenced with remonstrances at St. Petersburgh, but whose ultimate story is recorded in the hillocks which stud the heights of Sebastopol. Did Russia yield her lust of vengeance, or her passion for dominion, to the solicitation of collective Europe? Or do we dream that Presidents are more amenable to the voice of reason than Emperors?

Intervention may be wise, may be right—nay, sometimes may even be necessary. But let us not deceive ourselves; *intervention never has been, never will be, never can be short, simple, or peaceable.* Conducted under the most favorable circumstances, we have seen that it almost inevitably before its solution results in war. Let those who are simple enough to place reliance on the cogency of moral pressure remember that the petty strength of Holland defied the five great Powers of Europe—that the decrepit Government of Turkey resisted the collective dictation of Russia, England and France. If the history of the past will not satisfy them of this, let them look at the experience of our own day. Let them mark the Pope as he lies in the hollow of NAPOLEON's hand bearding him to his face. I do not say that England, Russia and France might not impose their will upon the American belligerents; I do not argue the question whether it is right that they should do so. But this I venture to affirm, that they never will and never can accomplish it, except by recourse to arms; it may be by making war upon the North, it may be by making war upon the South, or, what is still more probable, it may be by making war upon both in turns. A Northern Navarino may be redressed by a Southern Antwerp. But it will not be a question of a Dutch garrison or an Ottoman fleet. *We shall have to deal with two military nations, disciplined by recent practice of war, and whose forces are counted by hundreds of thousands of men.*

This, however, is by no means the full extent of the mischief. *The case I have supposed assumes the existence of a basis of action, in which the mediating Powers constantly concur.* Can such a basis be constructed, or, if it could, what prospect is there of its being sustained? In the case of Belgium and Greece the first step was to define the principles of action, and the leading features of reconstruction. Is such a course possible here? I have asked the question before, but I have found no answer to it—What is to be the basis of intervention? In the case of Belgium the basis was the boundary of 1790; in that of Greece the *suzeraineté* of the Porte. But what is to be the basis of the mediation between the North and the South? Where is a boundary line to be drawn which one side may be reasonably asked to concede, and the other to accept? I believe the definition of such a line of demarcation in the present state of the contest to be wholly impossible. But, assume the boundary to be settled and accepted, would peace be reëstablished, or could it for a moment be maintained while such questions as those of Slavery, the right to the Territories, the partition of the debt, and the navigation of the rivers remained open? If we are to intervene it is in order to establish peace. But we cannot establish peace except by settling all the belligerent questions between the parties; for otherwise they will infallibly recur to arms in order to resolve them. The notion of an armistice which would terminate, leaving undecided the question which is designated in America by the phrase of the "irrepressible conflict," is childish in the extreme. *It would be simply giving breath to the feeblest party in order to refresh him for another round.*

The historical examples to which I have referred read us, moreover, another lesson which it were well not to disregard. The great Powers who have undertaken to make peace between others have seldom failed before they have gone to quarrel among themselves. We have seen that in the Belgian intervention England and France were on the eve of a breach with Russia and Germany. In the course of the Greek intervention, open hostilities between Russia and England were hardly averted. Even assuming that the Powers could agree on a basis of action in the American affair, how long is it probable that they would adhere to it? *Has England no interests in Canada, France no views in Mexico, which might lead to a divergence on various points in the negotiation?* What security is there that, as in the case of Belgium and Greece, dissentient sections of the mediating Powers should not end by ranging themselves in hostile camps side by side with the original belligerents; and that thus, in an ill-judged attempt to quench the American strife, we should in the result endanger the peace of Europe?

These dangers which I have pointed out are common to all interventions, even where nothing is involved but ordinary political interests. I have said that intervention, if it is to be justifiable or valuable, must embrace and exhaust all the subjects of controversy between the parties, otherwise it must fail of its chief end, which is peace. Can there be peace in America while the question of Slavery and all that hangs upon it remains undecided? This terrible and insoluble question presents difficulties which no intervention has ever yet had to encounter. Yet to intervene and leave this question open is to do nothing, or worse than nothing. It is to sanction what we do not reprobate, and to perpetuate what we do not abolish. From the moment that we undertake the settlement of American affairs, we shall become the moral accomplices of the state of things which our mediation will establish and confirm. Is there any man so sanguine as to hope that the end of this business is to be the extinction of Slavery? But, if not, are we to become the virtual guarantors for its security? To my mind, in the one word "Slavery" is comprehended a perpetual bar to the notion of English mediation as between the North and the South—a bar to amicable mediation, because it would be futile; to forcible intervention, because it would be immoral. Shallow and inexperienced observers may suppose that English opinion has undergone a revolution on the subject of Slavery. It is true that the English public has been revolted by the insincerity and hypocrisy of Northern politicians on this question. We have seen through the cant by which political capital has been manufactured out of a great cause; but on the true merits of the question itself I believe the conviction of the English people to be wholly unchanged. *It is my firm persuasion that there is no sentiment more deeply rooted in the conscience of the nation than the abhorrence of the principles and practice of that which is called in the South "the peculiar institution," but which in England we know by the more straightforward name of "negro Slavery."* If we refuse to become the dupes of Northern insincerity, we are equally determined not to make ourselves the abettors of Southern iniquity. A joint mediation, involving the settlement of this question, would practically place our honor in the hands of our copartners in the intervention. We might find ourselves placed in a position in which it would be equally difficult to advance with credit or to retire with safety. Yet any Administration which should compromise the character of England in a cause for which she has made so many sacrifices, would make a fatal and inexcusable mistake.

I am not insensible to the respectable sentiments of humanity which are invoked to support the case for intervention; but I also know that of all things the most cruel is a mistaken and useless interference. Recognition and intervention are recommended in turn as the certain methods of giving us what we most desire, viz., peace and cotton. But will they give us either? I confess on this point I have been a good deal edified by an article in a paper called the *Index*, which is supposed to be the London organ of Southern politicians. I there find an elaborate demonstration (intended, of course, to reassure the Liverpool speculators) that recognition will probably not produce immediate peace, and certainly will not give us cheap cotton. The following sentences sufficiently show the scope of the argument:

"We do not agree with those who say that recognition will be forthwith followed by peace, but we are quite sure that recognition, even if it should suddenly put an end to hostilities, will not diminish the value of the present or then stocks of cotton. So far from peace bringing down the price of cotton, it is highly probable that after a temporary fluctuation holders may realize higher prices from the unusual demands."

If recognition, then, upon the showing of the Southerners themselves, is not likely to give us peace and even peace is not to give us cheap cotton, why should we commit ourselves either to recognition or to intervention?

I have endeavored, I fear, at intolerable length, to draw your readers' attention to the general dangers of intervention in all cases, and to the special difficulties of this particular instance. I say nothing of the great and formidable power of both belligerents, whom we might have to coerce in turn. I say nothing of the distance of England and the proximity of Canada to the seat of the war. I rest upon grounds which are far broader, and I confess seem to me unanswerable. I will assume both belligerent Powers reduced to submission to-morrow, and Europe at liberty to mould their destinies at her pleasure. *I say that the great Powers could not agree for a day, still less remain in accord for a month, as to the principles of reconstruction.* To settle a definite basis of common action is impossible; to plunge into intervention without such a basis would be insane. Mr. CANNING insisted upon the peculiar dangers of a "war of opinion," but a contest which involves questions of conscience is still more hopelessly insoluble. One might have thought that the experience of the Papal intervention might have deterred continental politicians from further involving themselves in similar problems. As long as we persist in our attitude of neutrality we are safe. All beyond is dangerous and unsound. The perils and the difficulties are certain; the advantages distant and most uncertain. Happily the destinies of this country are at this moment in the hands men who, for experience in the conduct of affairs have not their equals in the councils of Europe. They cannot be supposed to be indifferent to the catastrophe of America or the suffering of England. But we are in a situation in which a single mistake may be fraught with consequences wholly irreparable. We are asked to go, we know not whither, in order to do we know not what.

"Dii meliora piis, erroremque hostibus illum!"—*Temple.*

HISTORICUS.

Relief for Our Poor Friends in England—An Important Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you give a prominent place in your columns to an important suggestion relative to the contemplated efforts to aid the suffering workmen in England, by means of grain and other necessaries of life, to be shipped to them from this country? It will be remembered by many that much fault was found, and a great deal of disappointment was felt, with the Irish for refusing to eat our Indian corn, after it was converted into meal, and which had been sent over to Ireland by ship loads to relieve the starving population. It was said that they regarded the corn as fit for food only for cattle, and that they actually fed it to their hogs. Great disgust was expressed here, at the time, at such apparently ungrateful conduct. About a year ago, I saw a statement of the cause of the aversion of the Irish to our Indian corn, made by an intelligent writer, and evidently not for the purpose of excusing the conduct of the people, but as an incontestable fact. It had the effect of relieving my own feelings on the subject. It was, that the corn sent over to Ireland was mostly *kiln-dried*, and that this, together with the exposures on the voyage, rendered it unpalatable, and in some cases even nauseous. Now, let this be looked into. No doubt the seller of the corn will pronounce this explanation fallacious, for if true, it will effect his sales. Perhaps the commission merchants may be of the same opinion. But when it is so easy for those who are to have charge of the matter, to test the fact for themselves, by actual experiment, why should we risk the waste of our thousands, and send disappointment rather than relief to the suffering, by taking it for granted that kiln-dried corn is as sweet and good as that which we relish so much at our own tables?

A FRIEND.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The New Captain-General of Cuba Hourly Expected—Approaching Departure of Gen. Serrano—His Farewell—The Affair of the Blanche, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1862.

The Spanish mail steamer, which arrived here on Thursday night, brings certain news that the new Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, his Excellency, Gen. DULCE, left on the day preceding the departure of the above-mentioned steamer, namely, on the 14th ult., the mail steamer leaving on the 15th from the same port, Cadiz. The Captain-General comes in the war steamer *Isabel Segunda*, and we are all here on the tiptoe of expectation to catch the sound of the salute from Cubañas. SERRANO, the Ex-Captain-General, has abdicated his gubernatorial throne, or, at least, vacated the palace, having retired some days ago to live at the Government country seat, the Quinta de los Molinos, in hourly anticipation of the arrival of his successor, and, therefore, leaving the palace vacant for his successor's immediate use. He leaves immediately for Spain on the arrival of Gen. DULCE.

On Tuesday evening last, a Committee of the most influential persons of Havana were received by the Captain-General and his lady, at the above-named *Quinta de los Molinos*, to take farewell of the ducal pair, and to present the lady with a magnificent coronet, adorned with precious stones of great value.

Señor O'FARRILL, in the name of the Committee, presented the Captain-General with a letter of leave-taking, inclosed in a beautiful box of silver and ivory, and at the same time read a discourse, in which was expressed the lively sorrow felt in Cuba at His Excellency's departure. The Captain-General made an appropriate reply, in language simple and elevated.

Such may be considered as the "finale" of the Serrano Administration, and as our Habaneros have just paid homage to the setting sun, by to-morrow, probably, they will be hurrying to pay their respects to the rising one. Gen. DULCE, the new Captain-General, is, I am informed, a widower, of middle age, with no family, but will bring with him his two nieces, and also a host of employes to take the places of those who are expected or will be made to retire. The political Governor of Havana, MANTILLA, has already resigned his post, and the Condé DE CANONGO, a Cuban nobleman, officiates *ad interim* until his successor arrives. MANTILLA, however, has managed to get appointed one of the councilors of the lately made Board of Administration, with a salary of some $6,000 per annum, so that his is not, perhaps, so great a loan as might be imagined, as the new place is for life, or during good behavior, while the political Governorship could hardly be expected to last beyond a Captain-General's Administration. The *intendente* has been also superseded, and there is as complete a turn out as in Washington after the victory of the opposing party. As President JACKSON observed, "The spoils of the vanquished belong to the victors."

The Spanish Government are kicking up a great fuss about the affair of the *Blanche*, and looking mighty big, taking John Bull under their especial protection. The English vessel, say the Spaniards gravely, was under the protection of the Spanish flag, and they, therefore, demand that the owners shall be paid for the loss of the ship, and the Captain of the *Montgomery* punished.

Spain forgets how much annoyance is done to the United States by the encouragement given to Confederate privateers. Last Summer a Confederate armed steamer left the harbor of Havana only an hour or so before the departure of an American passenger steamer for New-York, and it was rumored about among the "secesh" sympathizers that the latter would be made a prize of. Fortunately no attempt was made; for a good reason, because the greater part of the crew of the privateer were "down" with sickness.

The Consul-General of France is exercising high prerogatives here with respect to Mexico, with the consent of the late political Governor of Havana, MANTILLA, and which has been much commented upon in Spain. MANTILLA came out with a circular, in which he said, that in granting passports for Mexico, the applicants must, after having received them, take them to the French Consul to be *viséd*, and giving that personage authority to refuse permission, if he thought proper, thus nullifying at his pleasure the permission of the authorities of this island to leave for Mexico. This step has not been at all relished in Spain, where the French occupation of Mexico is still regarded with a jealous eye.

An unfortunate occurrence took place last Sunday, which resulted fatally. An exhibitor on the tight rope, *a la Blondin*, among other feats of skill, undertook to walk along a rope stretched from one end of the amphitheatre, where the bull fights took place, to the other end, with his wife on his back, her feet supported in stirrups suspended from his shoulders, and reaching to about his knees, and her arms crossed for support on her husband's neck. The adventurous pair proceeded safely in their perilous enterprise until they had reached within a few feet of the end of the rope, when, from some unknown cause, whether from want of caution or a sudden fit, the unfortunate woman let go her hold of her husband's neck, and was precipitated to the ground from a great height. The man attempted as well as he was able to lay hold of her dress as she fell from his back, but his efforts only resulted in leaving a piece of it in his hands, but could not prevent the catastrophe. The spectators rushed to her assistance, and medical aid was immediately offered; but all was useless, and, after lingering about a day, the woman expired.

Several French men-of-war have lately arrived from Vera Cruz, with invalids, on their way home.

Besides the war steamer *Isabel Segunda*, which brings the new Captain-General of Cuba, there left on the same day for our waters the war steamer *Ulloa*, to be followed by the screw-steamers *Concordia* and *Santa Lucia*, and afterward by the man-of-war *Carmen*. The affair of the English steamer *Blanche* is said to be the reason of this increase to the Spanish fleet in Cuba.

LARA.

OBITUARY.

Death of an Ex-Governor of Kentucky.

Dispatches from Kentucky, a day or two ago, announced the death, at Danville, in that State, of Ex-Gov. WILLIAM OWSLEY. At the time of his decease, no man living in that State, except Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, had acted so prominent a part in the history of Kentucky as he. As Supreme Judge in 1824, WILLIAM OWSLEY aided in carrying Kentucky through one of the most violent civil commotions that ever convulsed a State, and threatened it with civil war—not unlike in its incidents the "Dow rebellion" of Rhode Island. In that heated struggle, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., and AMOS KENDALL, first came before the world as political controversialists on the side opposed to OWSLEY and his associates. But the Judges triumphed, and with them the Conservative Constitutional Party, that with HENRY CLAY at its head, so long ruled the State. Their defeated opponents were cared for by the Jackson Administration as soon as it was installed at Washington in 1828.

Judge OWSLEY was elected Governor of Kentucky in the year 1844, beating Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, who was subsequently Democratic candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. CASS. The war with Mexico occurred during Gov. OWSLEY's term of office, from 1844 to 1848, and he raised and officered all the regiments furnished by Kentucky in that war. Among his appointments of field officers were HUMPHREY MARSHALL, WM. PRESTON and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, who are now giving their Mexican experience in aid of the rebellion; and WM. T. WARD and THOS. L. CRITTENDEN, (son of JOHN J.,) who are distinguished Generals in the Union army.

Gov. OWSLEY was, throughout life, an unvarying Whig and Clay man. It was he who, by executive appointment, sent Mr. CLAY back to the Senate, after that veteran statesman had bidden adieu to public life forever; and it was in the extraordinary debates soon after on the Compromise Measures that Mr. CLAY won his highest fame as an eloquent patriot and leader of men. Gov. OWSLEY died at an advanced age, was never more than once outside of the State limits of Kentucky, and was buried very near where he was born. No public man ever died in Kentucky with a cleaner record. His entire career of over 70 years is without spot or blemish. Party hate was never reckless enough to utter a suspicion of his honesty. He was one of the pure, high-souled patriots of a former era, illustrating in his private no less than in his public life the noblest qualities of citizenship and manhood.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED JUDGE.

Judge Dickerson, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, died at Paterson, where he had resided for nearly fifty years, on the 10th inst., at the advanced age of seventy-five. He was born in Morris County, N. J., in 1788; was educated at Princeton College; studied law in Philadelphia with his elder brother, Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, and in 1815 settled in Paterson. He represented New-Jersey in Congress several terms; was Governor and Chancellor of the State; and in 1841 was appointed by President Van Buren to the office which he filled till his death.

In the stormy political convulsions which arose out of the struggle between the United States Bank and Gen. Jackson, he was one of the firm supporters of the old hero; and at all times has been a staunch Democrat of the old school.

In 1830 he was the originator of the Paterson Railroad—now a part of the Erie Road—and its first President; and when the work was commenced, he foretold, in a public speech, its extension to Lake Erie over its present route—a prophecy at that time considered chimerical, but now fulfilled.

His life was pure and simple, unsullied by the breath of calumny, and ever marked by strict integrity and clear-sighted intelligence. He died as he lived, beloved by all who knew him; and in his last hours was surrounded and cherished by those whom he loved best on earth.

He is, with one exception, the last of the distinguished men whose talents and virtues made New-Jersey to be honored among States in the former days of the Republic.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* records the death in that city on Monday evening of Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., aged 78 years and 10 months. Dr. Osgood was a native of Fryeburgh, Me., where he was born February, 1774. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1805, and was ordained as the pastor of the First Congregational Church in Springfield on the 25th of January, 1809, 53 years ago. He remained nominally the pastor of this church until his death, though he retired from active pulpit duties in 1854, at which time Rev. Henry M. Parsons was settled as his colleague. He was the active pastor and preacher for 45 years, and since his retirement from pulpit duties in his parish, he has preached quite constantly in the vacant pulpits of the vicinity.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Hay for the Cavalry Horses at Salt Lake City—Infantry for Operations Against the Indians—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Thursday, Nov. 20, 1862.

During the past two or three days the hay wagons, as if by common consent, have been pouring into Camp Douglas, under contract taken by Mr. JOHN SHARP. About one hundred loads per day have passed through the city to that destination. The loads would probably run from the light, two-pony draft of 1,500 lbs. to the two yoke ox load of 2,500 lbs. At this rate of supply, the 300 tuns needed in camp will very soon be safely stacked within the lines. Indeed while I write, the contract is about filled. A few loads of straw also find their way into camp. The prices quoted are, for hay, $25 per ton, and for straw, $15.

Supposing we allow, for a Winter of six months, each troop horse to eat two tons of hay and twenty-five bushels of grain, with one ton of straw thrown in for bedding, the account will stand thus: hay, $50; straw, $15; grain, $25—total, $90. This will allow of very little overfeeding; and yet the expenditure will equal the full value of the horse, for the cavalry horses consist chiefly of California ponies, and would here average no higher figures than those named. This expenditure, then, to say nothing of the summer keep, is the same thing to the pocket as a remount every spring.

It is generally admitted, by those who claim wisdom in such matters, that infantry are of little account in pursuit of marauding Indians. Yet, in addition to three or four companies of cavalry, a regiment of infantry is now snugly ensconced in the shade of Salt Lake City, fixed for one Winter at least. As to their protecting the mail route, I apprehend there will be little danger on that head in any direction within one hundred miles of this city, and that distance, perhaps, is as far as the troops would be likely to go, in the depth of Winter, after Indians, a distance the militia of the territory could travel just as well when occasion required.

The chief results, therefore, of the California Volunteers lying at Salt Lake City this Winter, are likely to be the filling of the pockets of a number of Utah folks with United States Treasury notes, in exchange for produce or other articles. Now Uncle Sam did a splendid thing, in the money, merchandise and live stock lines, for the sharp folks of Utah, Gentile or Mormon, several years ago. The demands on his pocket have multiplied vastly since that time—a great deal faster than his income has increased. Doubtless the good people here are pleased enough to swap their hay and grain for pleasant figures in "legal tender," seeing that gold is out of the question. And perhaps I, as a patriot of the soil, ought to wink at a liberal expenditure amongst the people, no matter by whom. Yet, in the present state of the nation, financial and otherwise the question will force itself to the surface—Is it a judicious thing to expend needlessly a million or two in Utah? I leave the political economists to answer. They are supposed to understand the most profitable way of spending the public money, whether paid by the present citizens, or borrowed at high interest from the future. But it strikes me that it will be best to employ, upon the mountain mail and emigrant route, only such a number of troops as is necessary, and such a kind as is most serviceable, and to distribute them at or near such points as they are likely to be most needed on an emergency

Still, if the Government will persist in enriching the people of this Territory, I suppose I must not complain too loudly. The patriarchs of Utah doubtless find the "green-backs" very convenient things in providing for their numerous responsibilities, little or big.

A good deal of talk has been going on here respecting the expedition of Major McGARRY, with two companies of cavalry, from Ruby Valley to the Humboldt, after troublesome Indians. The troops represented that they shot 24 Indians. Grumblers complain that these Indians had no hand in the outrages on emigrants in that district of country, and therefore should have been spared. The exact truth it would perhaps be difficult to learn satisfactorily. At any rate, when the red man is master of the situation, he is apt to dictate his own terms; and when the white man prevails, *vice versa*.

Last week we had one blustering night, with hail and rain. For the rest, the weather has been as fine as ever, with no prospect for a change.

On Friday evening, Mr. ELIAS L. T. HARRISON delivered a lecture on "Astronomy," in the Seventies' Hall. On Tuesday evening, Mr. JOSEPH ROMNEY lectured on "History." BRIGHAM himself followed Mr ROMNEY on the same subject, and, it is said by some who were present, eclipsed the lecturer.

From time to time in the history of this Territory rumors have arisen of gold discoveries therein. Rumors of a similar character have been rife again during the past few weeks. But the reliable source cannot be found. These flying reports, however, remind one of a farce enacted two or three years ago. An owner of a ranche a score miles southward brought some gold dust to the city, claiming that he had dug it from a certain place on his ranche. On the strength of his representations he sold out his claim to a sort of Joint Stock Company, for a good round sum. Handsome fortunes loomed up in the distance, and the Salt Lake Ophir arose to a high premium. The sequel, however, may perhaps best be told in the graphic ejaculation of one of the chief adventurers—"Sold, by ——."

Last night a ball came off in the Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms. BRIGHAM and other authorities and great lights and chief adherents composed the company. The whole of the trippers were essentially Mormon.

Mr. C. H. HOWARD of Eau Claire, Wis., recently arrived in this city from the Omega, or Grasshopper Creek Gold Mines, whither had congregated some three or four hundred adventurous diggers. This location is four hundred miles northward at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and in Dacotah Territory. The mines, of course, are rich, and the miners making fortunes. Some Bannack and Snake Indians had made hostile demonstrations, but were appeased by presents of provisions and tobacco. Apparel and food seemed to be the chief desire of the angry red men, and on obtaining some the pipe of peace was smoked.

Chief-Justice KINNEY has arrived from his lengthy journey to his home and family in Nebraska. Not being successful in his endeavors to represent that territory in Congress, the Judge naturally falls back upon his Utah appointment, which, of course, would have been vacated had Congress opened her doors for him.

The money spent by and in behalf of the California Volunteers, makes business brisk in the city. Merchandise stocks cannot be replenished from the East for eight months to come, so California is the next mart. WALKER BROTHERS have just received a consignment from that quarter, and other merchants are sending there.

THE CASE OF THE SIOUX INDIANS.

Interesting Letter from Bishop Whipple in Regard to them.

Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, has addressed an able and earnest letter to the editor of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, on the subject of the late Indian massacres in that State, and the condemnation of three hundred of the savages to be hung for the murders committed. It does not seem to be the object of the Bishop to ask mercy for the murderers. He says: "There is no man who does not feel that the savages who have committed these deeds of violence must meet their doom. The law of God and man alike require it. The stern necessities of self-protection demand it. If our own inefficient system had not permitted the Spirit Lake murderers to go unpunished—*if we had not refused to regard them as subjects of law*—we should not have suffered as we have in this outbreak."

The object of the Bishop appears to be, in the first place, to deprecate the mob violence with which the prisoners have been threatened—to dispel the popular frenzy that prevails in the State, clamoring for their execution in a spirit of blind vengeance that may easily involve the innocent with the guilty in the extreme penalty invoked. The second is to arraign the whole policy of the General Government toward the Indians, which he does in a most able and effective manner, and does not hesitate to record his belief that the recent horrors in Minnesota are owing to the errors and wrongs of that policy. His emphatic language is, "I believe God will hold the nation guilty."

The only doubts raised by the Bishop of the propriety of punishing the entire lot of Indians convicted, seems based on the possible innocence of some of the individuals, and the present fury of passion which unfits a popular tribunal to decide fairly on their cases. The words of the Bishop on this point are admirable and weighty, and should go far to restore the people of Minnesota to the sway of reason. He says:

"While we execute justice, our consciousness of wrong should lead us to the strictest scrutiny, lest we punish the innocent. Punishment loses its lesson where it is the vengeance of a mob. The mistaken cry to take law into our own hands, is the essence of rebellion itself. As citizens we have the clear right to ask our rulers to punish the guilty. The State has the right to arraign these men in her courts; but anything like a mob violence is subversive to all law."

But passing from the merits of this special case of Indian outrage and murdering, which we hope now to see brought to a peaceful and just solution, we think it worth while to call public attention to Bishop WHIPPLE's indictment of the Nation itself, for its wrongs to the Indians—wrongs not to the Sioux only, under this Administration, but wrongs to all tribes and under all Administrations. But the relations of the Government to the Sioux will do to illustrate the whole.

Here are the Bishop's charges: That the Government regards the Indian tribes as "independent nations," not subject to United States laws—whereas they should be regarded as heathen wards of the nation, and governed in that relation, and protected from their own internal violence and barbarous practices. Our treaty stipulations with the Indian tribes destroys the independence of the chiefs, who soon become the pliant tools of agents and traders in schemes to swindle the people. The tribal form of government being thus debauched and overthrown, the United States Governmen affords no other, and *there is thenceforth no law to hold in check the evil passions of bad men.* No punishment is inflicted among them for theft, murder and violence. No effort is made to restrain the savage warfare the tribes wage on each other. On the contrary, says the Bishop:

"They have murdered each other in our streets, fought beside our villages, even shaken their gory scalps in our faces, and we did not know that we were nursing passions since to break out in violence and blood. There was no mark of condemnation upon their Pagan customs, for even high officials have paid them to hold heathen dances to amuse a crowd. The Government, instead of compelling these men to live by honest labor, has fostered idleness, encouraged savage life by payments of money, by purchases of beads, trinkets, *scalping knives, and really given the weight of influence on the side of heathen life. The sale of fire-water has been most unblushing when we knew that if it made drunkards of white men, it made red men devils.

The Bishop next gives, what we all know is too true, a shocking picture of the frauds, impostures, cruelties and robberies that for time immemorial have been allowed under our Government to be perpetrated on the Indians by traders, who defy all laws, human and divine, to gain the enormous profits of their illicit commerce. The wrongs of these men bear their perennial fruit of blood. The following fact, stated by the Bishop, is enough for national humiliation:

"Canada has not had an Indian war since the revolution; we have hardly passed a year without one. The same tribes there are bound by ties of affection to the English crown."

Of the immediate cause of the outbreak and massacres of last Summer, the Bishop gives the following account:

"Four years ago the Sioux sold the Government about eight hundred thousand acres of land, being a part of their reservation. Of $96,000 due to the Lower Sioux, they have never received a cent. All has been absorbed in claims except $880 58, which is to their credit on the books at Washington. Of the portion belonging to the Upper Sioux, $88,351 12 was also taken for claims. Of the large balance due the Upper Sioux, neither the agents nor the Indians knew when or where it was to be paid. For two years the Indians have demanded to know what had become of their money, and again and again have threatened revenge unless they were satisfied. Early this last Spring, the traders informed the Indians that the next payment would only be half of the usual amount, because the Indian debts had been paid at Washington. They were in some instances refused credits on this account. It caused deep and wide-spread discontent. The agent was alarmed, and as early as may be wrote to me that this new fraud must bring a harvest of sorrow, saying, 'God only knows what will be the result,' In June, at the time fixed by custom, they came together for the payment. The agent could give no satisfactory reason for delay. There was none. The Indians waited at the Agencies for two months, dissatisfied, turbulent, mad, hungry, and then came the outbreak, a tale of horrors, enough to curdle one's blood. The money reached Fort Ridgeley the day after the outbreak. A part of the annuity had been taken for claims, and at the eleventh hour, as the warrant on the Treasury shows, was made up from other funds to save an Indian war. It was too late!"

It is not a hopeful prospect, we fear, that the National Government will be able to reform a system which is productive of so much crime and blood, but it is, at least the duty of all good citizens to give their counsel and efforts in that direction.

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* In the advertisement for Indian supplies, this Fall, are 100 dozen scalping knives, 600 pounds beads, 100 dozen butcher knives, 150 pounds of paint.

Is the Property of Traitors More Sacred than that of Loyalists?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been induced to ask the above question for the following reason, viz.: I hear the question asked almost daily by individuals, whether or no the President will modify or withdraw his Emancipation Proclamation in consequence of the result of the recent elections. They tell you that the Emancipation Proclamation and the confiscation of rebel property is not only unconstitutional, but a very great wrong. But when the rebels, under Gen. STUART, made a raid into Pennsylvania, and took all the property of loyal men that they could carry away with them, I did not hear them say that they—the rebels—had done anything unconstitutional, or even wrong. Nor when the pirate *Alabama* captures and destroys at sea the property of loyal men, I did not hear them say that it was unconstitutional, or that it was even wrong. It is only when the Government proposes to take or confiscate the property of men who are in armed rebellion against the Government, that they see anything unconstitutional and entirely wrong. I cannot understand why it is that men who *pretend* to be loyal are so extremely sensitive in regard to the property of traitors. I cannot understand how it is that the constitution protects the property of traitors to their Government (even though it be slaves) any more than it does the property of loyal men, whether it be horses and cattle on land, or ships and merchandise on the sea. I cannot understand why it is that they claim the protection of the constitution for the property of men who have taken up arms to overthrow that constitution. I am not aware that the property in slaves is any more protected by the constitution than any other species of property, but on the contrary, I believe it is not so much protected. All other kinds of property is recognized and protected by the common law of the land, whereas it may be. The property in slaves exists only by virtue of local and special laws, and when it leaves the State, in which slaves are property by virtue of such local and special laws, it ceases to be property, and is only protected and returned as property by virtue of some special law, such as the Fugitive Slave law. These are the reasons why I ask the question, "Is the property of traitors more sacred than that of loyalists?" The reason why I cannot understand it may be in consequence of my entire ignorance on the subject. If so, I should like to be enlightened on the subject, and to be told in plain English why it is that the property of traitors is more sacred, and is entitled to more protection under the constitution or otherwise, than the property of loyal men, and how it is that persons holding such opinions can be loyal.

UNION.

Counterfeit Postal Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks to-day concerning the counterfeit Postal Currency will, no doubt, place many on their guard and limit, to a great extent, the circulation of the fraudulent stuff. It is sad to know, however, that those who are least calculated to judge in this matter, are most likely to be deceived, and can less afford to lose, than those whose knowledge is their protection. The circumstances under which the counterfeit fifty cent postal currency is issued, show plainly that experienced counterfeiters have the matter in charge. The following description of the false token bears evidence of this fact. They are said to be well executed, and should be guarded against. The following easily-noted marks will enable holders to detect them:

"1. The paper is thinner than the genuine. 2. The five faces of WASHINGTON vary considerably from each other in the counterfeit—so much so that two or three of them, if standing alone, would hardly be taken to be portraits of WASHINGTON—while on the genuine they all closely resemble each other. 3. The linked letters "U. S." under the middle face of WASHINGTON in the counterfeit, do not show the lower end of the "S," inside of the leg of the "U," while in the genuine they do. This mark is easily seen. 4. The border round the lettering and "50" on the back of the counterfeit is dark, and the lines are crowded, while in the genuine the border is open, with a line of light dots running through the middle all the way round. In the counterfeit this middle line is almost invisible, while in the genuine it is so distinct as to catch the eye at once."

The reader cannot fail to notice how trifling are these "easily-noted marks." If it is easy to see them, it is quite as easy for the counterfeiter to correct them. In fact it is reasonable to suppose that these easily-noted marks were purposely left upon the first batch of counterfeits in order to direct public attention to these particular portions alone. The second batch, having all these petty imperfections corrected, will pass readily. A glance at the above description will verify the theory. How easy it will be, for instance, for the counterfeiter to remedy the first fault of the bad note by getting thicker paper.

The second fault may be remedied by making the faces of WASHINGTON all alike, which is easier than to make them different.

The third defect could be remedied at the cost of a few shillings; and the fourth without any cost whatever.

Having made these corrections at his leisure, the public in the meantime directing its attention to the points indicated, the counterfeiter would be quite sure to have his second batch pass without suspicion.

But, in the second batch, he will likewise leave some trifling fault, which will be at length discovered, and as easily remedied, making the road clear for the first lot of the third batch.

Now, some wiseacre will exclaim, "Why not make them perfect in the first place, if he can?"

He can't: that's the reason. Since no two things are alike, not even two pins, there must be a difference between two postal notes. The counterfeiter draws public attention to one defect, which is easily remedied, in order to divert attention from another defect which is not easily remedied. The game is as old as the art of counterfeiting.

But the saddest thing of all is, that the entire fifty millions of postal notes are to be issued by one engraving concern. The notes are duplicates of one another throughout—or, at least, have the same style of work throughout. If one of them is counterfeited, the whole will be. If for no other reason than this, the contract should be annulled, and the work divided among the most talented artists, so as to insure variety, and give the counterfeiter more trouble than he has now.

Should this be done, the Government should expressly prohibit the repetition of any work on the note. As at present constructed, most of them are but patches of the same work repeated. The counterfeiter engraves a quarter of a note, and by repeating it four times has a whole note.

The head of Washington is about as much protection from counterfeiting as a brass button of a Confederate soldier. The true way to make a note would be to make a new, original and entire design to cover the whole note—a work of art, and not the product of skill beneath the calibre of the commonest tinker.

INVENTOR.

The Money in the New-Orleans Banks.

RAHWAY, N. J., Monday, Dec. 8, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with thousands of others who have watched with exceeding satisfaction the administration of Gen. BUTLER, at New-Orleans, I heard with regret that certain sums of money, seized by him from the hands of those foreign Consuls who had conducted themselves more as enemies than neutrals, were again to be returned to them. Your editorial in Saturday's issue led me to expect, in Hon. R. JOHNSON's letter, some excellent reasons for such return; but I really cannot see them. On the contrary, to my undiplomatic mind, he gives most excellent reasons for confiscating both amounts. For example, the arrangements in each case were made when all commercial transactions with New-Orleans were acts hostile to our Government, and involved the loss (if captured) of everything engaged in them. Again, the first amount mentioned ($800,000) was to be remitted to Amsterdam, by Mr. JOHNSON's own statement, to maintain the credit of a State in rebellion against our Government, and of a corporation which at that time was aiding and abetting such rebellion. But there is still another view in which you can, perhaps, enlighten me. Interest in Amsterdam is usually lower than any city on the Continent, and of course, much lower than in Louisiana. It is hardly probable, therefore, that for such interest the ban would incur a heavy loss in exchange to remit for more than six months interest on those State Bonds, yet $800,000 is on interest at seven per cent., on about twenty-three millions!! Is not that a large sum to be loaned to one bank? It seems more likely that half a million of it was for the purchase of arms abroad.

The same bank, too, "had occasion for a further credit of three-fourths of a million" on a country with which all traffic had been interdicted by our Government for nearly a year; the use, therefore, of such credit by the merchants, even if that were lawful, is hardly likely, especially as the acceptance of the drafts was conditional upon successful violation of the blockade in the shipment of gold. Mr. JOHNSON lays some stress upon the fact that these transactions were openly made and regularly entered on their books. Was there any reason why they should not? They occurred in February, 1862, at which date New-Orleans was under the control of JEFF. DAVIS, and supposed to be impregnable to any assaults by our forces. If you can help me to a clear understanding on these points, you will oblige,

W. R. H.

Revision of the Tax Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent editorial you call the attention of Congress to the necessity of an immediate revision of the Tax bill. I trust the Press will soon find it consistent with their interest and duty to discuss the Tax bill in all its bearings. The law as it now stands cannot be executed in some of its main provisions. The stamp taxes, the license taxes, and all the smaller taxes, are cheerfully and promptly paid; but the burdensome and crushing taxes—the specific and ad valorem taxes on manufactures, for instance—are not promptly paid, and will not be. Not one manufacturer in a thousand has paid his ad valorem taxes; and this part of the law threatens to become a nullity and yield comparatively no income. If the wise suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, and the Boards of Trade of Philadelphia and Boston, had been adopted, all this would have been different. A tax of one-half of 1 per cent on all sales, or better, a quarter of 1 per cent. on sales, and the same on real and personal estate, would yield a much larger revenue, and would be easily collected.

The true principle of taxation is to distribute the taxes so evenly and fairly as to make them so light on any one interest that they will be neither oppressive nor embarrassing.

I trust the TIMES will agitate this subject, and urge upon Congress the necessity of immediate action.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 8, 1862. FINANCE.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
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To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We received yesterday, in time for publication in our latest afternoon edition, a dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, stating that a great battle had commenced south of the Rappahannock. Gen. REYNOLDS' Corps, on the left, advanced at an early hour, and at 9½ o'clock engaged the enemy's infantry, and seven minutes afterwards the rebels opened a heavy fire of artillery, which had continued until the time the dispatch was transmitted—11 o'clock. Our heavy guns answered quickly, but the firing on both sides was necessarily much at random, as a fog obscured almost everything from view. Not much infantry had then become engaged, and results were unknown. No other dispatches had been received by us up to 1 o'clock this morning.

A party of Rebel Cavalry, said to number 1,000 or 1,500, and supposed to belong to STUART's command, made a dash into Dumfries, on Friday morning, captured ten sutlers, a number of pickets, and a telegraph repairer; cut down a telegraph pole and cut the wire, destroyed several Government and sutlers' wagons, and then hastily decamped. The place was subsequently occupied by Gen. STEINWEHR, and the telegraph was repaired. This interruption accounts for the delay in the reception of our dispatches on Friday, and a similar operation in some other quarter may account for the non-reception of dispatches last night.

The United States steam transport *George C. Collins* arrived at this port last night, from Newbern on the 10th inst. She brings intelligence that the troops at Newbern were making preparations for a movement when she left, but their destination was unknown. We shall not be surprised to hear of Gen. Foster at Weldon very shortly.

According to the reports in the Memphis papers the expedition under Gen. HOVEY was not so large as was reported, nor did it accomplish all that was stated. The infantry numbered but six thousand, and the cavalry, under Col. WASHBURNE, two thousand. The force left Helena on Thursday week, passed upon transports down the river to Delta—not Friar's Point, as before stated—where it disembarked and started upon its perilous march across the country in the direction of Grenada. The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Friday, the 5th instant, thus describes what followed: "It started from Delta the next morning and marched twenty miles the first day. On the second day, about noon, it struck the Coldwater stream, which it followed to its mouth, reaching it that night, where the infantry under Gen. HOVEY remained. On the next day, Saturday, Gen. WASHBURNE, with the cavalry, pushed forward, and on Sunday struck the Mississippi Central Road, five or six miles above Grenada, toward Holly Springs, where they tore up the track and burned two bridges. While there, Gen. WASHBURNE learned that the rebels were in force at Grenada, and fortified. He therefore determined not to go to Grenada, but instead fall back to Hardee's Station on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. There the General destroyed the railroad so that it will take a month to repair it. Gen. WASHBURNE then fell back twelve miles to the mouth of Coldwater, On Tuesday he went to Panola, and burned several hundred yards of bridge and trestle-work, after which he fell back to the infantry under Gen. HOVEY, at the mouth of Coldwater, from which point dispatches of the above movements were sent to Helena, reaching there about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning." It is true that Grenada was evacuated on Saturday, but owing to misinformation, Gen. WASHBURNE did not go there, though he was within six miles, and there was nothing to prevent his occupying the place.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* states, on what it considers "reliable and indisputable authority," that "an extraordinary effort is to be made by emissaries from the rebel Government, as well as by rebel sympathizers in England, to furnish and fit out iron-clad and swift sailing steamers, not only for the purpose of breaking the blockade, but to successfully cope, if they be allowed the opportunity, with some of our own navy, or make a raid upon some unprotected harbor."

A letter dated on board the gunboat *Port Royal*, Apalachicola Bay, Florida, Nov. 20, says: "We are now waiting for the approach of the rebel steamer *Chattahoochee*, which vessel is said to be ready to make an attempt to pass us. She is reported to be in the river, and all that she now needs is water enough to allow her to test her battery with ours; hers is reported to be six 32-pound guns and a 100-pound rifle. She is under the command of Lieut. AP. CATESBY JONES, the same individual who was executive officer on board the *Merrimac*, and who commanded that monster when she engaged the *Monitor*."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. WALSH presented a resolution to give the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., the sum of $10,000, this corps being the only one entitled to this favor, in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Common Council last September, guaranteeing $10,000 to each militia regiment that should be reorganized for the war and enter the United States service with eight full companies. The Sixty-ninth have had ten companies mustered in. The resolution, which was laid over under the rule, proposes to appropriate the money from the "Bounty Fund," which was raised on the authority of an ordinance, "for the speedy recruitment of troops" for the National army. A veto message of the Mayor, on the resolution increasing the salaries of the President and other officers of the Croton Department, was read and laid over. The ordinance from the other Board, designed to have the pavement torn up by the new railroad companies replaced by the Croton Department, and appropriating $25,000 for the purpose, was made the special order for the next meeting. Concurrence was had on the resolution directing the Street Commissioner to include in his estimates of appropriations for his Department next year the sum of $5,000 for working One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, from Broadway to Harlem River, as a country road. The Board adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M. of Monday.

The City Canvassers met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and adjourned over till 2 P. M., of Monday, to make the formal declaration of results.

The Councilmanic Railroad Committee met yesterday, and considered the resolution inquiring by what right the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company have put down turnouts without the authority of the Common Council, and if they run any cars for which they have not procured licenses. The Company admit that they have put down a turnout in Fifty-ninth-street without authority, and will take it up if the Common Council desire them to do so. The Committee ascertained that the Company have been running from twenty to thirty unlicensed cars. The subject is to be further considered at 12 o'clock on Monday, to which time the Committee adjourned.

In compliance with instructions from President LINCOLN, Maj.-Gen. CURTIS has directed that all proceedings of the Board of Assessment in St. Louis, appointed by Gen. SCHOFIELD, be suspended until further orders.

The Court-martial in session in St. Louis, investigating the charges against Maj. MCKINSTRY, has refused his application to have Gen. MCCLELLAN summoned thither as a witness.

The New-Jersey regiments, including the Twenty-seventh, which left Alexandria a few days since and marched to Port Tobacco, Md., crossed the Potomac at Aquia Creek, and are now with Gen. BURNSIDE's army at Fredericksburgh. The First and Second New-Jersey Brigades and the Eleventh Regiment are also there.

A sidewheel gunboat of 1,000 tons, 240 feet long, 35 feet wide, with a double bow, is building at Bath, Me., for the Government.

A curious case was before the Prize Court in Philadelphia on Wednesday. It was the claim of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford to the prize steamer *Salvor*, which was captured on Oct. 13, 1861, while trying to run the blockade, and which has since been condemned and sold. The steamer originally belonged to the Insurance Company, and was used on the Western Lakes for wrecking purposes. In April, 1860, the Agent of the Company at Buffalo, Capt. DORR, sold her to JAMES MCKAY, of Florida. Only a part of the purchase money was paid in cash, the rest was secured by a mortgage on the vessel, and by a promissory note. The mortgage was never satisfied or discharged, nor the note paid, though $1,750 were received as part payment of a final settlement. One of the questions before the Court is, whether the amount received was in part payment of the promissory note, or was to go to the reduction of the mortgage. It is also a question whether the Company can recover now any portion of the amount claimed, inasmuch as a part of the amount due was received under an agreement which set forth that $3,500 was to be taken in full of all claims. GEORGE H. HIBBERT, Esq., of Buffalo, represents the Insurance Company.

An Havana correspondent announces that the Confederate privateer *Florida*, otherwise the *Oreto*, which ran the blockade at Mobile some weeks since, is reported to have reappeared in the Gulf.

A package received at the express office in Wheeling several months ago, and which has since remained uncalled for, was opened on Tuesday last and found to contain $50,000 in counterfeit Confederate notes.

The Belleville (C. W.) *Intelligencer* describes the execution on Friday, Dec. 5, of RICH. AYLWARD and MARY AYLWARD (husband and wife) for the murder of WILLIAM MUNROE on May 16th last. 5,000 to 6,000 people were present, many of whom had remained all night in order to secure a good place! The woman's death was easy, while the man struggled in fearful agony for two or three minutes. One of the attendant clergymen, the Rev. Mr. BRENNAN, fainted away, and was carried off immediately after the drop fell.

Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of blasting powder,—3,109 kegs in all,—were seized in Philadelphia on Thursday, on board a canal boat, *en route* to Pottsville. The law forbids the transit of more than three kegs at a time, and the whole amount will, therefore, be confiscated for the benefit of the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen.

Breadstuffs were in limited request on Saturday. Flour and Wheat declined slightly. Cotton was dull and heavy. Provisions were less active. A moderate business was reported in Groceries, Hops, Whisky, Wool and Tallow, at former rates. A good demand prevailed for Hay, at buoyant prices. The Freight market was inactive, with 474 vessels, of all classes, in port.

HONORS TO HEROES.—Every one who read the vivid account given by our Virginia correspondent, yesterday, of the unsurpassed coolness and valor displayed by the "forlorn hope" of 400 men, who crossed the Rappahannock in small boats, in face of the fire of the rebel sharpshooters, and drove them pell-mell through Fredericksburgh, must have felt that these were heroes who, indeed, merited the recognition of their country. From the moment that the men of the Seventh Michigan sprang from their crouching places behind the rocks on the north bank of the river, and rushing for the pontoon boats, pushed them into the water, and leapt into them, all the time under the enemy's fire—through that solemn scene when the first boat-load of gallant fellows pushed off amid the crack! crack! of a hundred rebel rifles, followed quickly by another and another boat-load, up to the moment when, rushing from their boats, amid the applauding shouts of our army, which was watching them, they swept up the hill, on the further side of the river, and, musket in hand, fell upon the skulking rebels and killed, captured, or chased them all from their lurking places—everything through the whole affair was as fine as ever was anything in military history.

"It was," said our correspondent, "an authentic piece of human heroism which moves men as nothing else can." And as to its effect, he added: "The problem (of our army crossing the river) was now solved. This flash of bravery has done what scores of batteries and tons of metal had failed to accomplish. The country," continued our correspondent, "will not forget that little band." We hope the country will *not* forget them. Had these men been under NAPOLEON, their valor would have been signalized and honored on the spot; had they been in any European service, they would have received such token of recognition as would have filled them with pride for life, and been an heirloom for posterity; had they even been on the enemy's side, they would have won the "cross" which the rebels give to their bravest. In our army, and on our side, we fear that all the recognition and reward these men will ever receive for their day's service, will be to be kept waiting half a year or more for the forty cents they earned by it. It is a shame. If there can be no other reward, they certainly deserve the thanks of Congress as much as some of the big Generals who have received them. They would thus have their names enrolled on the national record as having at least *deserved well* of their country.

The Army of Gen. Burnside—The Plans on Richmond.

The "thick fog" which for the last three days has hung over the two great armies now on the south side of the Rappahannock, has been almost equaled by the fogs of doubt and uncertainty which have hung over the mind of New-York,—but through which the narrative of our correspondent published yesterday enabled us to get a good view of the splendid operations of Thursday. The fog continued yesterday both over the armies and over us, though toward evening we got a glimpse of what was going on behind the clouds, in the telegraphic sentence, dated at 11 o'clock, that "the great battle so long anticipated between the two contending armies was then progressing." Up to 1 o'clock this morning, however, we had received nothing additional with which to satisfy the public craving for news.

It is evident that matters cannot well linger now; but the appearances are, that the whole campaign against the rebels in Virginia will be at once pushed forward to definite results. SIGEL, it is reported, is in immediate communication with BURNSIDE; and our forces at Harper's Ferry, having now no further dread of Stonewall JACKSON or of STUART's Cavalry, have also left that region to join the main body; and a large force of troops have marched from the immediate vicinity of Washington to a point where they can defend Washington to greater advantage. On the south side of Richmond, we hear that troops are gathering from Newbern, from Suffolk and Norfolk, from Fortress Monroe and the Peninsula, and moving forward in the direction of Petersburgh, that they may take part, in conjunction with the northern column, in reducing the rebel Capital. If we can place any credit in semi-official telegrams and official reports, these movements are even now in operation; and, if they have really begun, it will be impossible they should stop until they either eventuate in success, or result in the breaking down and breaking up not only of our plans for the Winter, but of a great part of our army.

It is impossible to state what are BURNSIDE's general or special plans of operation, but his policy seems to be that, from the lack of which all our previous disasters have come—the policy of *concentration*. Those who have paid attention to the most interesting developments made during the week, in the trial of Gen. MCDOWELL, already know how fearfully we suffered from the lack of concentration and coöperation of forces during the campaign on the Peninsula. Both MCCLELLAN and MCDOWELL certify that Richmond would almost inevitably have been captured in the early summer had the bodies under each of these officers been allowed to work, under a proper military leadership, for the same special end. Though all this was pretty well known before, it seems now to be placed beyond doubt. It is no matter, in our present argument, from whom the interference came that overthrew the commonest laws of war and consequently ended in disaster. It appears there is no such interference with BURNSIDE's winter campaign. He has doubtless been embarrassed and delayed during the last six weeks by the imbecility of certain functionaries in Washington; but there is proof enough that, having been intrusted with command, he is to be allowed to form a plan of action and carry it out, without his moves being checked by an unseen hand. Thus far, in the grand movements and in the details, he has acted as a master of strategy, and an able, clear-headed, energetic, brave man.

If his plan for the present campaign is, as certainly appears, the bringing of all available forces to the main object of capturing the rebel Capital and crushing the rebel army, we think its execution must be followed by speedy and decisive success. It would be quite impossible for the rebels to continue a campaign during the Winter with an army of a hundred thousand men on the south side of Richmond, and an army of a hundred and fifty thousand under BURNSIDE on its north.

INJUSTICE TO A UNION OFFICER.—The *Tribune* yesterday gave currency to the following indictment of a Union officer:

> Kentucky Gen. BOYLE, *whose recent order for the return of fugitive loyal blacks to their rebel masters* attracted public attention, was notified from headquarters, not long after its issue, that if he wished to retain his command, he must adopt a different policy.

We have watched the course of Union officers in the East and West with all care and assiduity, and we take it upon ourselves to say that Gen. BOYLE, the Military Commandant at Louisville, never issued any such order as that indicated by the *Tribune*. He could not have issued such an order without flagrant defiance of the law of Congress and the orders of the War Department based thereon. And to suppose that if he had thus openly defied the Government and trampled upon the laws, he would have only got a hint from "headquarters" that he had better look out for his salary and position in command, is to assume the War Department as false to the country as it would be imbecile.

Not long since, Gen. BOYLE issued an order, the effect of which was to put all men, white or black, that visited the camps in his Department, *on the same footing*—the blacks having previously exercised the privilege of going out and coming in, at all hours, without sign, password or question, and being frequently made the agents of demoralized soldiers rusting in camp, of conducting an illicit trade in liquor and other contraband articles. To be sure, there was at the time a slight murmur against this obviously proper rule of camp police, on the part of those who seek the "largest liberty and license" of slave and soldier; but we believe the War Department never instructed Gen. BOYLE to modify his ways or amend his order by restoring negroes to privileges that loyal white men do not and cannot possess.

Other than this, Gen. BOYLE has issued no order that any way affected the rights of "contrabands" in and about his camps.

United States Notes and Gold.

The change in the lawful Currency of the country, last Winter, under Government authority, was brought about by the previous suspension of payments in Specie by the Banks. It was one of the absolute necessities of the War, besides being the proper and timely exercise of the National power to regulate Commerce and the Currency. The Act, of course, practically converted the Gold and Silver in circulation, previous to the Bank suspension, into mere articles of traffic or merchandise. They were no longer required in the settlement of ordinary domestic debts. Congress, however, very wisely pledged the public faith to the continued payment of Gold for the semi-annually accruing interest on the Public Debt of the United States, of all classes and descriptions. The amounts necessary to meet this important requisition, were levied upon the Foreign Import trade, by stipulating that all Customs Duties must be paid in Gold after the issue of United States Notes of July 17, 1861, which bear upon their face a recievability for all public dues, is exhausted. This period is now very near at hand. The subsequent receipts in Gold, exclusively from Customs, will greatly exceed the Public Interest accruing after February next. Already the Treasury has negotiated, without trouble, for a loan of Gold to pay the January interest, something less than $4,000,000, in anticipation of the Spring revenues from the Custom-house, and after the reimbursement of this loan, there will be no question of the ability of the Customs Duties to bear the Interest charge upon the entire Public Debt, taking the extreme total to which it is estimated by the Secretary it may reach, if the war be continued for the ensuing year and a half. The mercantile demand for Gold for this object, after it sets in, will be both gradual in its nature and comparatively moderate in amount. And the whole will at once return to the market through the periodical disbursements on the Public Interest, these being well distributed at present through nearly the entire twelve months.

The change of Currency in making Gold an article of merchandise also left it subject to all the contingencies and ups and downs of speculation, depending in some measure, like other products of the country for which there is a foreign demand, upon the course of the export trade, but in a much greater degree upon the caprices of the Stock Exchange and the recurring successes or defeats to our army, which, after all, regulate popular opinion and confidence in the return to the old basis of Gold and Silver.

The prejudice which this kind of speculation, as carried on in Wall-street for the past eight or ten months, on the most extravagant scale, has endeavored to create against the National Currency of United States Notes, by charging the rise of Gold upon its redundancy, has been ably met and refuted by Secretary CHASE in his recent Report. It is now well known, and, indeed, practically experienced in Bank circles in this City, that no such redundancy exists, and that with all the aid from $56,000,000 increase in the Bank Note Circulation of the loyal States, this Currency has not yet been able to fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of Gold and Silver, much less to meet the enhanced demand for circulation through the agricultural and manufacturing States by the immensely improved condition and greatly increased wealth or pecuniary independence of the farmer, the mill owner, the master mechanic and even the day laborer. An export trade of two hundred millions in value in agricultural produce; the consumption of as much more by our great armies, all at good prices, and the active employment, night and day, of nearly all descriptions of factories, machine shops, tailoring establishments, &c., to meet the requisitions of the War and Navy Departments, together with the vast amount of labor employed as well on our Canals and Railways as in the field, to move our great crops to a profitable cash market, have absolutely demanded an aggregate circulating medium far beyond the ability of both the Banks of established credit and the Government to meet it, without serious inconvenience and annoyance to both. *This fact, we repeat, is now well understood in this City.* The surplus notes of circulation of all descriptions left over in Bank from day to day is believed to be less than one-half the stock of Gold held in Bank. The withdrawal of country Bank balances, in the last three or four weeks, on orders to send out the Money in United States Notes of the lower denominations, if to be procured, by express, are believed to amount to ten or twelve millions. The orders for New-York and New-England Bank Circulation are, and have been for many months, continuous, though in less considerable sums, the general preference, particularly from the West, being for United States Notes.

As Mr. CHASE rightly argues, therefore, the price of Gold is *not* made by the redundancy of the Currency, in the sense implied in the charge by speculators in Gold that the Greenbacks are cheap and Bank Notes superabundant. And meanwhile we have seen that the supply of Gold from California—of which State it is the staple product, as steady and reliable (if not more so) in its annual results as the Agricultural products of the West—and the importation of Foreign Gold in our last year of depression, have furnished the entire export demands of 1862 and left a surplus of thirty odd millions. *In other words, there is more Gold now in the country by thirty millions of dollars than before the Civil War broke out.*

It is not our province to attempt to account for the daily varying speculations in Gold upon any other than material or sound financial causes, such as we have attempted to point out as practically against the present high premium. Nor do we desire to arraign the movement itself, believing that it will ultimately find its proper level. The ground of confidence in our National Circulation, as in our material resources and ability for the conduct of the War, may be shaken, as it has on several occasions been shaken, by reverses in the field, but it is also remembered that only eight months ago it was equally elated by our successes in the field, so that Gold commanded only 2 or 3 or, at most, 5 per cent. premium in the market on the existing export demand. Should the tide of fortune in our present Winter campaign turn as suddenly in favor of the Government, the effect will be such on the price of Gold that no combination of speculators, however wealthy, whether of native or alien birth and sympathies, will be able to resist the fall.

The Proclamation and the Slaves.

The Proclamation of Emancipation was, at the outset, loudly decried by its opponents as utterly futile and nugatory. The earnestness and zeal with which they proclaimed that it was only a "Pope's Bull against the Comet," was always suspicious. One could not help asking why they were so much disturbed by it, if it was indeed the impotent menace which they declared it to be. As the day of its operation approaches, however, we fancy that this idea is pretty generally abandoned, if, indeed, there ever were any persons well informed on the subject who honestly held it. If there are people who still hold it, we commend to their consideration a recent article in the Louisville *Journal*, urging upon the colored preachers in Kentucky "to set themselves to work earnestly, zealously, and energetically," to explain to their people (the slaves of Kentucky) that the Proclamation has no application to *them*.

The *Journal* explains the necessity of such a step, by saying that "it is a well-known fact that an impression prevails to a considerable extent among the slave population in Kentucky, that they will be free on the first of January, under the Proclamation of the President of the United States. If this delusion is not speedily corrected, it will be likely to lead to disastrous results to the negroes."

One naturally inquires, what are the "disastrous results" spoken of, and why such an impression among the negroes should produce them. We can get a little light upon this point by looking back a few years to where we can find such an impression formerly prevailing, and see what were the results then produced by it. Our readers will recollect that during the FREMONT campaign the Slave States had resounded with the outcry that FREMONT was an Abolitionist,—for that was then the staple of Southern argument, and still, indeed, continues to be such under the advice of BEAUREGARD. And our readers may recollect that in consequence of this argument, the slaves in many parts of the South imbibed the notion that they were to be set free at Christmas time. What was the consequence? There were extensive disturbances induced, and far more extensive ones threatened, among them at that time, ending, as all such things have ended hitherto, in the shooting, hanging, &c., of a number of negroes, whether innocent or guilty, and a corresponding loss of property to their owners—results disastrous to both masters and slaves. The panic about negro insurrection was great, not only in Tennessee and the States of the Southwest, in which region we heard most of the outbreaks, but extended down to the remotest districts of the cotton States. In South Carolina, itself, which boasts its impregnability to abolition assaults or negro revolts, there was the greatest dread of slave-risings about Christmas and New-Year time of 1856. Arms from the arsenal at Columbia were distributed to the whites all over the State, and the militia at the Capital and in all the towns and districts were ordered out to patrol nightly. In Charleston, the white citizens were put under arms, bands of cavalrymen dashed through the streets by day and night, with drawn sabres, to terrify the negroes, and it went even so far that the people were notified of a signal, at the giving of which a general massacre of negroes was to commence.

Can there be a doubt as to what the Louisville *Journal* meant by "disastrous results to the negroes?" Will not the like causes produce like effects? Should not the *Journal* be accepted as a most competent witness as to what would be the natural effects upon the negroes of an expectation of freedom disappointed? If we were to ask it to explain more fully, can there be a doubt but that it would say that there was danger of the negroes attempting to seize their freedom by force, and thus coming into collision with their masters, with "disastrous results" to themselves?

Can any one give a valid reason why these effects which the *Journal* fears for Kentucky should not be produced in the more Southern States? No one believes that the negroes there are ignorant of the Proclamation. It is impossible. Even if there were not the innumerable evidences which exist, of the constant transmission among them of a contraband knowledge, and information which their masters only by accident learn that they possess, it would be incredible that such a Proclamation, so vitally affecting so many people, could be put forth and they remain ignorant of it. But, with those evidences of which every one who has had any acquaintance with the South has heard repeated instances, who can doubt that the slave population of the Rebel States is looking forward to the 1st of January with the intensest eagerness? and with them it is not "a delusion," as it is among the slaves in Kentucky, while the slaves very well understand that their freedom comes to them from a higher than Rebel authority. All the indications from the Rebel States point to preparation against this danger, and although their words declare that it does not and cannot exist, their actions speak the loudest.

We saw, a short time since, the narration of a conversation between the President and Mr. CASEY, a loyal Kentuckian, which showed that these considerations had forced themselves also upon his mind. He referred to the occurrences after the Fremont campaign, and expressed his firm conviction that unless the end of the war in some way brought freedom to the slaves, they would attempt to seize it by force, and that alike whether the end of the war were the recognition of the Confederacy or the restoration of the Union. We have no doubt that the President's views on this point are entirely correct, as also his idea that the only prevention of such a state of things is present or prospective emancipation. The rebels have succeeded thus far in keeping the slaves quiet wherever they could not reach our lines, because the slaves have had wit enough to see that their time had not yet arrived. But when time passes on and the thunders of war roll further off and cease and the darkness of the prison-house in which they have been grinding so long settles down upon them more heavily than ever, they would not be human if disappointment did not kindle into a conflagration the smouldering coals of fury with which oppression always fires the soul.

AN UNCALLED-FOR MOVEMENT.—Wherever in the wide world there is a human being famished, naked or uncomfortable, we would at once, were it in our power, have him fed, clad and comforted. We would not only furnish moral pocket handkerchiefs to the naked heathen in Africa, and dish up for the Greenlanders a superior article of blubber, but wherever from China to Peru, from the Sicilies to the Hebrides, there is an individual with a legitimate want unsatisfied, we would have proper means taken to satisfy it.

The movement being gotten up in this City on a small scale to send aid to what are called "the suffering operatives of France, and the poor of other lands," is quite uncalled for and unnecessary. It is of entirely another kind from the grand movement so auspiciously consummated to assist the families of the famishing workmen of Lancashire. There is no such destitution in any part of France as there is in the cotton manufacturing districts of England. There are no appeals for aid from France. Within three months past, nearly a million men, women and children, have been thrown upon public charity in Lancashire. No such state of things exists anywhere in France. Millions of dollars have been subscribed in England and her colonies to aid the starving, and the nation is straining every effort to roll back the waves of human woe which threaten to overwhelm the lower classes of the population. The public of France make no such efforts, as they are not needed. The suffering operatives of England look to us as well as to their fellow-countrymen for aid. The limited number who suffer in France look exclusively to their own Government. The charge of the poor and the idle in France is a Governmental affair, and goes hand in hand with public improvements and economies; and the Emperor will spend tens of millions of francs in feeding the needy, and get it all returned in the work they will be compelled to perform.

There is suffering in France, no doubt, arising from the lack of cotton, but not one-fifth as much as there is in Belgium; and in neither, or both of them, is there one-hundredth part of what exists within the narrow limits of Lancashire. The call for the meeting, on Friday afternoon, to forward this new charity, if such it may be called, (which meeting, by the way, was happily a fizzle,) says that the "poor of France, as we are credibly informed, are suffering for want of the necessaries of life." The poor of France and of every country in Europe have been in a chronic state of suffering for centuries for want of the necessaries of life; but this arises from causes too wide and deep to be at all affected by such means as the "transhipment to them of a small portion of the surplus produce and provisions of our country." All that is proposed in the case of Lancashire is to furnish some aid, in conjunction with half the rest of the world, during a temporary, unparalleled, crushing crisis of want and starvation. The public of New-York have responded munificently to the appeal for aid to Lancashire. Let not that great and magnanimous movement be burlesqued by preposterous efforts to fatten up the operatives o the universe and feed "the poor of other lands."

CONCENTRATION.—We trust the statement is correct which Secretary STANTON has allowed to be published right under his nose in Washington, that SIGEL's grand division took up its line of march in the early part of the week, so as to be within supporting distance of the main body of BURNSIDE's army, and that it is by this time in position to co-operate with BURNSIDE. We trust, also, the statement is true which has been published in the Southern newspapers, and telegraphed us from Fortress Monroe, that our large force at Newbern, in North Carolina, has moved up toward Weldon, and that it is to combine with a still larger force, which has left Suffolk to advance upon Petersburgh, and from thence close in upon Richmond. Some people suppose that Gen. BANKS did not go much further south than Cape Hatteras, where his vessels, the other day, were reported to have been seen, but that he has already thrown his troops somewhere on the coast of North Carolina or into Virginia, that he also may join in the general movement upon the rebel Capital. We cannot avouch the truth of all these statements and speculations, but the scheme of operations that might be evolved from them is very pretty. If all these columns were combined around Richmond, or into grand coöperating columns on its north and south sides, the force would be over a quarter of a million strong, and if they could carry out, on a large scale, the [illegible] whilst Gens. Blunt and Herron [illegible] in Arkansas, last Sunday, on a small scale, we might soon expect to see Jeff. Davis himself flying to the dismal region of the Boston Mountains. The feasibility of a movement from Suffolk to attack Richmond in the rear, has often been pointed out. If the indications that it is now to be carried out are correct, it must quickly lead to all-important results.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 13.

GETTING ANXIOUS IN DIXIE.

The people resident in the Valley of Virginia, in view of the near approach of the "Ides of January," are becoming solicitous in regard to the effect of the proclamation of the President, and are endeavoring to devise some mode of getting up a representation in Congress, so that they may not be "left out in the cold" at that inclement season of the year. As there is no mode of improvising any election this Fall, sanctioned by the laws of the old or new Government of that State, and the day of grace has so nearly expired, it seems highly probable that this death-bed repentance will secure but an attenuated reward of salvation.

TROUBLE BREWING AMONG THE LOWER MARYLAND "CHATTELS."

Great excitement, in a quiet way, exists throughout the whole Maryland peninsula, in consequence of an apprehended revolt of the slaves there, who are expected by their masters to attempt a rising during the holidays. The negroes already show signs of the emancipation leaven, and are rising to a just appreciation of their *status* among mankind. They openly assert to their masters their determination not to labor after the holidays, which are generally given them for recreation and pleasure. A number of families, in anticipation of trouble among the slaves, have removed to this city, and more will follow before the first of January. As in all cases where negro revolts are anticipated, the matter is kept as quiet as possible, but the fear, as a natural sequence, is more intense.

MILITARY GOVERNORSHIP.

In consequence of the expected transfer of Gen. WADSWORTH to an active command, the applications for the Military Governorship of this District are at least a score—several Major-Generals among them.

CAPTURES ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

The Navy Department has received information from Rear-Admiral LEE, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron at Hampton Roads, of several captures made by the blockading force off Wilmington, N. C., and the neighboring coast. He says on the 30th of November the United States steamer *Mount Vernon* captured the schooner *Levi Rowe*, of and from Nassau, N. P., and purporting to be bound for Beaufort, N. C., with a cargo of salt. She was at the time standing in for New-Topsail Inlet. On the 3d of December the steamers *Mount Vernon* and *Cambridge* discovered two schooners near New Inlet. In obedience to a signal, the former gave chase to and drove ashore one of the schooners, when, after being fired, she filled with water, and the sea made a complete breach over her, while the *Cambridge* overhauled and captured the other schooner, which proved to be the *Emma Tuttle*, of Nassau, with an assorted and contraband cargo. On the same day, the United States steamer *Daylight*, off New-Topsail, captured the schooner *Brilliant*, of Nassau, loaded with about 300 bags of salt. Her master made a written statement of his intention to run the blockade under instructions from the owner of the vessels, Mr. WAYMAN, of Nassau. On the night of Dec. 3, the steamer *Cambridge* captured the schooner *J. C. Roker*, from Nassau, loaded with salt, the master of which also made a written statement of his intention to violate the blockade, under instructions from the owners, Messrs. SANDERS & SON, of Nassau. The *J. C. Roker* and *Brilliant* were sent into Beaufort, being unseaworthy. The *Levi Rowe* and *Emma Tuttle* were sent North for adjudication. Up to the 4th of November, therefore, the list of vessels captured off Wilmington and the adjoining coast, since September 1, includes one steamer, two barks, two brigs and fifteen schooners, making a total of twenty vessels, of which six have been sent North as prizes. The others, with the exception of the one which sprung a leak and filled, were chased ashore and destroyed.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have taken testimony which would make a dozen large books. It will be condensed, ready to be sent into the House, in a short time. It will contain some revelations that will shear some great men of their reputation, and settle many disputed points as to the failure of the Administration to suppress the rebellion!

POSTAL CURRENCY NOT MONEY.

A negro was recently indicted before the Criminal Court for stealing nine 50-cent notes, (postal currency.) Judge MERRICK, (of secesh proclivities,) in his charge to the jury, decided that postal currency was not money, and the negro was acquitted by the jury.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A prisoner in the Old Capitol, examined lately by Capt. PARKER, of Gen. MARTINDALE's Commission, had been confined in the Libby Prison at Richmond for three months as a loyal Virginian. Immediately upon his release and return home from Richmond, he was arrested by our Government as disloyal to the Union, and was sent to the Old Capitol, where he has been incarcerated six months. The fellow is in the same fix as the negro in the play, who could not gain admission into heaven, nor yet into the infernal regions.

ASSIGNED TO COMMAND.

Brig.-Gen. STOUGHTON, recently promoted from the Colonelcy of the Fourth Vermont Regiment, has been assigned to the command of the Vermont Brigade, in CASEY's Division.

NO BUILDING WITHIN THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Orders have been issued by Gen. HEINTZELMAN against the erection of buildings in the vicinity of the fortifications about Washington.

DISCHARGES FROM THE ARMY.

The records of the Pension-office show that upwards of 20,000 soldiers have been discharged during the war upon Surgeons' certificates for disability.

PAYMENT OF THE SOLDIERS.

It is understood that some action will be taken by Congress to secure to the soldiers of our army more prompt payment for the services which they are rendering the country at such vast sacrifices to themselves. It is to be hoped that if a remedy lies within the reach of that body, its members will not forget, while enjoying the comforts of Washington life, (comfortable only by comparison with the homes of the poor,) that the families of our brave volunteers are shivering and hungering, if not freezing and starving, through the tardiness of the Government in paying the pittance on which they depend for the necessaries of life.

PROPOSALS ISSUED.

Col. D. H. BUCKER, Dépôt Quartermaster, advertises for proposals, to be received until the 16th inst., for furnishing the Government with four thousand tons of timothy hay, to weigh 2,000 pounds to the ton, and to be delivered in Washington within twenty-five days from the date of contract.

Col. A. BECKWITH, Commissary of Subsistence, invites proposals, until the 22d inst., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with eight thousand head of beef cattle on the hoof—the cattle to be delivered here, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross. Animals weighing less than 1,000 pounds will not be received; neither will heifers, stags and bulls. The first delivery will be made on or about the 10th of January, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct. The contracting parties will be required to deliver the cattle in not less numbers than six hundred per week.

PASSES TO THE ARMY.

The orders in regard to passes to the army are being executed with great rigor by the military authorities here. The other day a Judge of the highest Court in New-York was refused permission to go to the lines to visit his son, both by the Secretary of War and General Commanding.

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. CONWAY OF KANSAS.

The following resolutions will be introduced into the House by Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas—probably on Monday:

Resolved, That Freedom and Slavery cannot co-exist in the same Government without producing endless strife and civil war; that "a house divided against itself cannot stand;" and that "this nation must be all free or all slave."

Resolved, That the American Union consists of those States which are now loyal to the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That whether the seceded States have accomplished a Revolution or not, they have lost their place in the Union, and all right to its guarantees; and that the Union has a claim to their territory, never to be relinquished, but to be asserted by arms or otherwise, now and hereafter.

Resolved, That the restoration of the Union, as it existed prior to the rebellion, would be a greater calamity than the rebellion itself, as it would give new life to the "irrepressible conflict," and entail upon the nation another cycle of bitter contention and civil war.

Resolved, That the seceded States can never be put down but by being regarded as out of constitutional relations with the Union, and by being assailed upon principles of ordinary warfare as between separate nations.

Resolved, That if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the legislative or executive branches, should propose to make peace, or should accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition, on any basis which would restore the Slave-Power to its former supremacy in the Government; or by any new compromise or amendment to the Constitution, recognize Slavery as an element of political power, such person will be guilty of a high crime.

Resolved, That the superior resources and military prowess of the North in this struggle are beyond dispute, and that the question of its success turns not upon its relative ability, but on the fitness of its Chief Executive Magistrate for giving effect to its power.

Resolved, That it is unsafe to intrust the execution of any system of administration to persons who are not in cordial sympathy therewith; and that no change of policy in the conduct of the men is more than nominal, which is not accompanied by a complete change in the *personnel* of the Execute Department.

Resolved, That it is a matter for serious reflection whether another election of President must not supervene before the rightful authority of the Nation can be established; and whether, in the meantime, it is not a flagrant waste of our energies to continue the war.

Resolved, That unless the Army of the West shall have swept through the valley of the Mississippi to its mouth, and the Army of the Potomac annihilated the legions of LEE and JACKSON, thus subverting the military power of the Rebellion, within a reasonable time, the best interests of the country and humanity will require a cessation of hostilities.

Resolved, That the States of the North, composing the American nation, and wielding its power, must ever remain one and indivisible on the basis of freedom for all, without distinction of race, color or condition; that their mission must ever be to extend their own civilization over the entire continent, and that whatever derangements, difficulties, checks or defeats they may encounter, they must forever cherish and pursue the inspiring idea of nationality and continental dominion.

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISONERS.

The prompt examination of the prisoners in the Old Capitol by Maj. SHERBURNE and Capt. E. G. PARKER, Commissioners for that purpose, and the disposal of their cases by discharge or otherwise, under the orders of Acting Military Governor MARTINDALE, is giving great satisfaction. As necessary as were the arrests of most of these prisoners, their prolonged incarceration, without an opportunity for examination, had produced a feeling of great uneasiness in the community.

In this connection, we will say that we have the highest authority for the statement that the discharge by Gen. MARTINDALE of the complicated duties of the Military Governorship of this District, has given the most unqualified satisfaction to the Government.

SPY SENT TO THE OLD CAPITOL.

JOHN IRVIN, belonging to the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, (rebel,) was sent here on Thursday by the Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, to await the decision of a court-martial in his case, on the charge of being a spy. He was furnished with lodgings in the Old Capitol prison.

THE ENSLAVING OF FREEMEN.

The following letter was read by the President of the Senate, on Friday:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 8, 1862.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Senate, of the 3d inst., requesting to be furnished with any information which may be in possession of this Department, with reference to the sale into Slavery of colored freemen captured or seized by the rebel forces, and asking what steps have been taken to redress this outrage upon human rights, I have the honor to state that no information, official or otherwise, pertaining to the matter mentioned in the first branch of the resolution, has been received by this Department, and that no action has therefore been taken by it upon the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. M. STANTON.

ADVANCE BOUNTY.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, on Friday, introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the enlisted men now in the service of the United States, and mustered in before the passage of the act of July 5, 1862, the same advance of bounty as is allowed to enlisted men under the act; and also what legislation is necessary to secure the more prompt and speedy payment of troops.

FALSE ARRESTS.

In the Guard-house here are a number of soldiers, who have been arrested by the New-York Police and sent here as deserters, but against whom not a particle of evidence can be found. The Police are stimulated to this extraordinary vigilance by a fee of $5 for such arrest made, and naturally strive to swell the list to the largest possible limit. One soldier is now a prisoner here who was actually in New-York on recruiting duty, but whom the Police apprehended as above described; and as yet, no official has been able to find time to investigate his case. Six of these persons, arrested without cause, were sent back to New-York by Capt. E. G. PARKER lately.

LOYAL QUAKERS IN VIRGINIA.

Some loyal Quakers living in Northern Virginin have applied for permission to open a little trade in necessaries across the Potomac. After much deliberation, their request has been granted, subject to certain precautionary restrictions.

BUYING COMMISSARY STORES.

A man named JOHN DAVIDSON was arrested lately at Alexandria, for buying commissary stores from soldiers who had no authority to sell them. He was sent to the Old Capitol Prison to await an investigation.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

Four fellows, while attempting to run the blockade in the Lower Potomac yesterday, were captured by one of our gunboats. Several hundred dollars' worth of goods were also seized. The smugglers were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The following are the successful bidders to whom contracts have been awarded for furnishing the Government with Indian goods:

For class No. 1 (dry goods)—CRONIN, HURXTHAL & SEARS, New-York.

For class No. 2 (clothing)—CHARLES BARNUM, New-York.

For class No. 3 (hardware)—POULTNEY & TRIMBLE, Baltimore.

For class No. 4 (guns)—None of the bids were accepted.

For class No. 5 (tobacco)—Contracts are not yet awarded.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE BOUNTY PREMIUM.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 13.

The intent of paragraph second, of General Order No. 162, current series, has, in some instances, been misunderstood. It is not intended to forbid the payment of bounty premium and advance pay to recruits for the old volunteer regiments, namely: those organized prior to July 1, 1862; or to forbid the payment of bounty premium or advance pay to a recruit, volunteer or citizen, who may enlist in the regular army, unless the said recruit has received said payment before, the object being to avoid paying the same individual twice.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that promissory notes, payable at Bank, are not liable as checks to taxation. It has also been decided that the process uniting the parts of a glass lamp at the foot, and the burner by the use of plaster of paris, cement or other analogous means, is not regarded as a manufacture. The decision will apply to glass inkstands with metallic tops united by the same or similar means.

GEN. WILCOX.

General WILCOX of Michigan, telegraphed last night to a near relative that he was "all safe and well."

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Dec. 12.

BENJAMIN ADAMS, a prominent merchant of this city, died to-day.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE

We have already given copious extracts from the volume sent to Congress from the State Department, and containing the correspondence of Mr. SEWARD with our Ministers abroad during the past year. The following summary notes of some of the topics discussed may not be without interest:

BRITISH DEPARTURES FROM NEUTRALITY.

Very early in the progress of the war it became apparent that the rebels depended upon England as the source of their military—and, indeed, all other—supplies. The money of the Confederacy was gathered up and deposited in the hands of London bankers, as a fund upon which the agents of the South might draw in making their purchases; and vessel after vessel was dispatched from Liverpool, nominally for the Bermudas and Bahamas, but, in fact, for any port of the South at which they could find access. The success of these adventures gave occasion for well-grounded complaints as to the laxity of the blockade. The *Fingal*, the *Bermuda*, the *Nashville*, and a dozen other steamers, made prosperous transatlantic voyages, landing their cargoes at Charleston, Savannah and Wilmington. To multiply vessels with sufficient rapidity to guard effectually these accessible points was beyond the skill and resources of the Navy Department. Other temporary means seemed necessary to stop the influx of British arms and munitions. The deposit of stone-laden hulks in some of the outlets of Charleston Harbor was one of these devices, and one which provoked a unanimous cry of indignation from the European Governments, who did not omit to protest vigorously against such barbarous measures. The correspondence upon this subject was promptly closed by the assurance furnished by Mr. SEWARD, that the obstructions were not designed to block all the avenues to the harbor, but only to reduce the number which the blockading squadron were obliged to guard. In the meantime, a second step was taken no less important, but more effective than the stone embargo. The *Flambeau*, a fast and light-draft steamer, was sent to the Bahamas to observe the movements of British steamers which used the harbor of Nassau as a place for transferring cargoes of rebel supplies to vessels sent to receive and transport them through the blockade. The *Flambeau*, under the shrewd and intelligent command of Lieut. TEMPLE, fulfilled its duty without giving occasion for any complaint on the part of the insular authorities, who sought eagerly some means of ridding themselves and their profitable traffic with the Confederacy of such surveillance. The search was successful. The Navy Department sent out to Nassau a supply of coal for the *Flambeau*. The authorities permitted it to be landed, but absolutely declined to permit the American steamer to fill its nearly exhausted bunkers with the fuel. When, therefore, the *Flambeau* left to seek supplies at Key West or some other depositary, the occasion was seized upon to expedite the illicit trade with the Southern States. The withholding of the coal was made the subject of active discussion between the American and British Governments, Mr. SEWARD protesting against the evident partiality of policy which was so distinctly illustrated thereafter in the instance of the *Nashville* and *Tuscarora*. The correspondence in relation to these topics has already been given to the public. To show the temper of Mr. SEWARD's protests against the activity of British traffic with Rebeldom, a single extract will suffice:

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 11, 1862.

SIR: Information derived from our consul at Liverpool confirms reports which have reached us that insurance companies in England are insuring vessels engaged in running our blockade, and even vessels carrying contraband of war. *This is, in effect, a combination of British capitalists, under legal authority, to levy war against the United States.* It is entirely inconsistent with the relations of friendship, which we, on our part, maintain toward Great Britain; and we cannot believe that her Britannic Majesty's Government will regard it as compatible with the attitude of neutrality proclaimed by that Government. Its effect is to prolong this struggle, destroy legitimate commerce of British subjects, and excite in this country feelings of deep alienation.

Pray bring this subject to the notice of Earl RUSSELL, and ask for intervention in some form which will be efficient.

OUTFIT OF CONFEDERATE WAR VESSELS IN ENGLAND.

Not satisfied with replenishing its military stores from the opulence of England, the rebel government, determined with British help, to prosecute its warfare against the American Government upon sea as well as upon land. It proposed to dispatch armed cruisers from British ports to pursue and waylay American merchantmen; to burn, sink, and by all methods destroy unarmed vessels bearing the Union flag. The nobler purpose of disputing with our national navy the supremacy of the seas, was not at all contemplated. The vessels selected for the service were chosen with almost exclusive reference to speed, that quality being chiefly desirable, as enabling them to escape any contest with American men-of-war. It was this cowardly destination of these vessels which justified the popular name of "pirates" given them in the United States, and evoked the most urgent remonstrances of Mr. SEWARD. He wrote thus to Mr. ADAMS, under date of April 4:

I regret to be obliged to revert to a subject upon which I have already written to you more than once with deep concern, namely, the fitting out of vessels of war in England for the service of the insurgents.

The report now comes to us that one or two iron-clad vessels for that service are ready in England, and that Capt. BULLOCK is there with men to bring them to our shores.

It is notorious that while the Government of Great Britain have formally departed from the friendly relations which existed between the two countries before the insurrection began, and have assumed an attitude of neutrality between the belligerents and this Government, British subjects have become aiders and abettors of the insurrection in every possible way, and that the arms, ammunition and military stores of the insurgents are constantly shipped from British ports, and those who bring them are provided in every form with directions and facilities for entering our country in violation of our blockade.

This Government entertains no more doubt of the stability of this Federal Union than Her Majesty's Government do of the stability of the union of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Under such circumstances, the question arises whether the Government of Great Britain are actually indifferent upon the subject of the relations which must exist between the two countries. *Are they willing that, so long as the insurgents shall be able to protract a hopeless warfare against the peace and happiness of the American people, they shall avail themselves of the aid and sympathy of a sordid class of persons in the British Islands, to whom the disturbance of lawful commerce and the subversion of all honest interests of either country are of no value when weighed against their own gains from a hostile and unlawful trade?*

The President does not believe that the British Government are consciously tolerating the injurious practices of which I have complained. But I am instructed to ask you once more to bring these complaints to the notice of Earl RUSSELL, in the hope that the time may have at last come when British subjects, deliberately and wickedly engaged as abettors in the existing warfare against the Government, may be subjected to some restraint, or at least be made to feel her Majesty's severe displeasure. The President would not be content without doing all that lies in his power to arrest a growing discontent on the part of the American people, fast ripening into an alienation which would perplex and embarrass the two nations for an indefinite period.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Again, on the 8th of September, we read:

We hear, officially and unofficially, of great naval preparations which are on foot in British and other foreign ports, under cover of neutrality, to give to the insurgents a naval force. Among these reports is one that a naval armament is fitting out in England to lay New-York under contribution. I think that the vigor of our naval department in building a navy upon a sudden emergency can hardly be surpassed; nevertheless, its progress seems slow to us, under the circumstances. In addition to the *Monitor* and other iron vessels already known to you, we have the *Ironsides* now ready for duty, and a new Monitor is expected to be put into service within the next ten days. Others will soon follow, and we are doing what we can to be prepared for every possible adverse contingency that can affect the situation of the country either at home or abroad. *We cannot but regret that the course of administration in Great Britain is such as to render our relations with that country a source of constant and serious apprehension.* But it is not perceived here what more can be done than we are doing to preserve an international peace, which, perhaps, cannot be sufficiently valued until, without fault on our part, it shall have been broken.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The more recent communications from the State Department, subsequent to the exploits of the *Alabama*, are even more emphatic:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1862.

SIR: Mr. DUDLEY, our Consul at Liverpool, informs us that two war vessels, which are on the stays at Birkenhead, are announced by the press as being built ostensibly for the Chinese Government, but really to depredate on American commerce, as the "290" is doing. The President hopes that you will make such representations concerning them and all similar enterprises to her Majesty's Government, as may induce them to consider *whether it can be claimed that a nation is really neutral when vessels of war, without restraint and with impunity, are built, armed, manned, equipped, and sent out from its ports to make war on a peaceful and friendly nation.*

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1862.

SIR: Your dispatch of October 28 (No. 250) has been received. The President is gratified with the indications of the appearance of a less intolerant opinion in the political circles of Great Britain, to which you have directed his attention. It is surely quite time that there should be a change. *Think, for a moment, of the singular transaction in which this Government is now actually engaged, namely, the fortifying of New-York harbor to resist a piratical expedition coming from Liverpool—Liverpool, a chief port of a great nation with whom we are at peace, to whose capitalists we are sending gold, and whose sufferings we are supplying with bread.* It seems too strange to believe, and yet what menace of this kind can we discredit after the experience of our merchantmen destroyed on the high seas by the *Alabama*.

Lord LYONS has arrived, and he has been received as he deserves, with a friendly and cordial welcome.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq.

THE CASE OF THE ORETO.

In March the rebels bought at Liverpool this staunch vessel, originally intended for the Lisbon trade, and proceeded to load her with a variety of stores suitable for the Southern market, but chiefly with arms and munitions of war. The vessel lay at Liverpool for some weeks taking her cargo on board. During that period, Mr. DUDLEY, the American Consul at the port, communicated daily with Mr. ADAMS, reporting the description of goods placed on board the steamer, the arrival of well-known rebel officers to take command, and other indications of the vessel's destination.

Mr. ADAMS made these reports the subject of earnest expostulation with Earl RUSSELL, who, however, persisted steadily in ignoring all proofs of the *Oreto's* illegal character, and refusing all interference. The subsequent history of the vessel is still fresh in the public mind. Proceeding to the Bermudas, the armament of the ship was completed; and eluding the outlook established for her in that neighborhood by the American Government, she subsequently made her way through the blockade into the harbor of Mobile.

MINOR QUESTIONS.

THE CASE OF THE GENERAL MIRAMON.

In March Mr. ADAMS inaugurated a correspondence with Earl RUSSELL, in regard to the conduct of one GOLDING, a Captain of a British Merchant steamer, the *General Miramon*, who had obtained permission to pass through the blockade into the port of Mobile, under pretence of "a desire to perform an act of humanity." He had abused his permission by unloading one cargo and taking in another; and Mr. ADAMS demands that the British Government take steps to show its disapproval. Earl RUSSELL very promptly condemns the act of Capt. GOLDING, but holds under advisement a suggestion that the Government of her Majesty should lose no occasion of putting the seal of reprobation upon all evasions of the blockade.

THE LABUAN.

The case of the British steamer *Labuan* was one of those which early in the Spring excited profound feeling. The vessel, laden with cotton, had been seized near Matamoras by the United States frigate *Portsmouth*, and sent to New-York for condemnation. There was ample proof that she had carried out supplies for the rebels, for which her cargo of cotton was the equivalent; and she was taken in the act of running the blockade. Her unconditional release was demanded by Earl RUSSELL, through Lord LYONS; but was refused by Mr. SEWARD, who insisted upon the case being submitted to the Admiralty jurisdiction. The case was so submitted, and the vessel, for lack of positive evidence of the master's guilt, discharged.

THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

This British vessel, it will be remembered, was captured by the blockading squadron while attempting to escape from Charleston. Taking advantage of the very small crew imprudently placed in charge of the prize, the master regained possession of the vessel and sailed for Liverpool, with the captors of the vessel in his hold as prisoners. The restoration of the vessel was demanded by Mr. SEWARD and ably urged by Mr. ADAMS. Earl RUSSELL, however, fortified his refusal to interfere by the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, who found precedents justifying the act of the master.

—Other but less important topics, were also the subject of diplomatic correspondence in the course of the year. The impressment of British subjects into the American army, the arrest and incarceration of Mr. PATRICK, and other British subjects, charged with disloyal practices; the detention of a British dispatch-bag *en route* from Charleston to London; the claim of a disloyal citizen of Fredericksburgh to protection, on the ground of his being the British Consul for that port—all these have been debated with more or less acrimony during the year; but whatever of interest the correspondence possessed the public has gathered from publications made at the time.

It is well deserving of remark, that whatever the question at issue between the two Governments, that of Great Britain has in all cases insisted upon its view, and enforced it remorselessly. It has not been betrayed into a single instance of a conciliatory or generous temper. The correspondence before us is the record of perpetual protests on the part of the American State Department against acts of unfriendliness, if not of open hostility; of resistance to claims, for which there has been no just basis, but which have been pressed by Lord RUSSELL no less relentlessly; of appeals to British justice to pay some slight tribute to those obligations of neutrality, which were apparently proclaimed for no more honest purpose than to shield and aid the rebels in their warfare with a Government to which Great Britain is bound by a thousand ties of kinship, and gratitude, and interest. It is painful to see how little impression has been made upon the selfish policy of the British Government by the iterated, the able, and eloquent appeals of Messrs. SEWARD and ADAMS.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Friday's Proceedings in Full.

FRIDAY, Dec. 12, 1862.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Major-Gen. McDowell met again this morning, at 11 o'clock. The Court was crowded long before the hour, in expectation that Major-Gen. McClellan would again appear upon the stand, but this gentleman did not make his appearance—the remainder of his testimony being reserved for some future day.

The session was occupied by the testimony of Major-Gen. E. D. Keyes, as follows:

Q.—Does witness remember what troops Gen. McClellan designated at Washington as those he intended to form the defence of Washington out of?

A.—To the best of my remembrance, he spoke of some troops then in the Shenandoah Valley as one portion, and another portion from the unattached regiments of Washington; these regiments had been attached to no corps; and I think he referred to other troops expected to arrive in Washington, but not in definite terms.

Q.—What were the resolutions adopted by the Corps Commanders at Fairfax Court-house, as to the force to be left for the defence of Washington?

A. It was resolved by the Corps Commanders at a meeting at Fairfax Court-House, held about the 12th of March, that all the forts on the Washington side of the Potomac—the right bank—must be fully garrisoned, and all the forts on the Washington side occupied, and that there should be in addition a covering force, or moveable force of 25,000 troops on the Virginia side. This was the opinion of three Corps Commanders—McDowell, Heintzelman and myself. Gen. Sumner's opinion was, that the whole number, including fortifications, to be left for the defence of Washington, should be 40,000.

Q.—What were the duties imposed on the Corps Commanders by the President with reference to the movement of the Army of the Potomac, and the force to be left for the defence of Washington?

A.—The President imposed upon Corps Commanders the duty of making definite arrangements for the defences of the Capital, and requiring them so to specify the forces to be left behind, not the definite regiments, but the amount of force. I understood he required these arrangements to be made before he would permit the army to change its base.

Q.—After the action you refer to at Fairfax Court-house, were the Corps Commanders ever assembled, as a body, for consultation and advice, or other purposes?

A.—They were.

Q.—Were the Corps Commanders ever, as a body, informed as to the action taken, or to be taken by Gen. McClellan, with a view to the fulfillment of the orders of the President concerning the amount of force to be left behind for the defences of Washington?

A.—They were not.

Q.—How long have you known Gen. McDowell intimately. What were his habits as to the use of intoxicating liquors.

A.—Have known him intimately since the month of June, 1844. His habits as far as I have ever seen or known, or heard, until recently, were those of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquor. Recently I have seen in the papers and have heard that he drank too much; but this change of life, if it be so, is entirely unknown to me.

Q.—At the solicitation of Corps Commanders, referred to by you, did the force of forty thousand, named by Gen. Summer, or the garrisons of the forts, and moveable forts of twenty-five thousand men, agreed to in the resolution, passed by the majority of the commanders, in any way include the force in the Shenandoah Valley?

A.—It did not.

Q.—Did you or do you consider the force that was then or afterward in the Shenandoah Valley as properly available to the defences of Washington, and to be properly included in the number that were to be left for said defence in obedience to the inquiry of the President?

A.—I did not consider that force as properly applicable to the defence of Washington.

Q.—Will the witness examine this paper and say if it is a rough copy of the resolutions adopted by the Corps Commanders at Fairfax Court-House at the time in question?

A.—It is.

Q.—Was Gen. McClellan present at the consultation where these resolutions were adopted?

A.—He was present in the same house, and in and out of the room several times, while the discussion was going on, and it was announced and made known to him at the time, at his headquarters, at Fairfax Court House.

The Court here adjourned to meet again at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

The McDOWELL Court of Inquiry met at 11 o'clock this morning, but the presence of Gen. McDOWELL being required as a witness before the Porter Court-Martial, it adjourned without transacting any business, until Monday morning.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 13.

In the Porter Court-martial, to-day, the cross-examination of Gen. McDOWELL, by the accused, was continued.

Nothing materially differing from the testimony given the day before was elicited.

The accused sought by the cross-examination to show that the nature of the ground was such as to render it impossible successfully to bring forward his artillery, which he was directed to do, and that an attack by infantry at the time would have been exceedingly injudicious.

At an early hour, the examination of Gen. McDOWELL having been concluded, the Court adjourned.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

How She Escaped from the San Jacinto.

The following letter from a commisioned officer on board the *San Jacinto*, explains the circumstances attending the escape of the pirate *Alabama* from Martinique:

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP SAN JACINTO, ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS, Nov 26, 1862.

I suppose that long before you receive this the papers will have denounced the officers and crew of the *San Jacinto* for allowing the rebel steamer *Alabama* to escape from Fort Royal, Martinique; and to vindicate the officers and crew of this ship is principally my object in writing to you. The following are the particulars:

On the morning of the 19th inst., we stood in for Fort Royal Bay, in the Island of Martinique, with the view of seeing what vessels were in the harbor. As we opened the harbor, we saw a steamer with steam up, at anchor under the guns of Fort St. Louis. We stood in toward her, and when about two miles off, she hoisted the rebel flag. The *San Jacinto* was immediately prepared for action, and everything got ready for a desperate fight. At 8 A. M. a pilot came off, and offered his services to take the ship in to an anchor, which were declined. Shortly after we saw a French man-of-war steamer come out from behind the fort, and anchor alongside the *Alabama*, between her and us. About noon, a French naval officer came off with dispatches from the Governor of the island to Capt. ROWEKENDORFF, ordering him to either come to an anchor or keep three miles from the nearest point of land. Of course we chose the latter course, and kept our position in the middle of the bay. Here, let me say that Fort Royal Bay is six miles wide, with high land on either side, with very bold shores.

In the evening Capt. NICKERSON, of the brig *Hampden*, came on board, accompanied by a whaling Captain, whose ship—the *Levi Starbuck*—had been burnt by the *Alabama*. Shortly after they came on board, we dispatched two boats to go out and watch the rebel. At this time it was very dark and cloudy, with a light drizzling rain. From the whaling Captain we learned that the *Alabama* was armed with one 100-pound rifle, and one 64-pounder, on pivots; and six long 32's; with a complement of 150 men, most of whom were English. At 7¾ P. M. Capt. NICKERSON left us, promising to coöperate with us in watching the movements of the *Alabama*. Previous to his leaving we gave him four rockets, with instructions that, if the *Alabama* got under weigh, and stood over the bay for the south side, he was to fire rockets in that direction, and *vice versa*. At 8:20 P. M. we saw three rockets go up to the southward. The *San Jacinto* was immediately kept for the south shore, every man at his gun, lock-string in hand. We stood as near the land as the rocks would permit, and kept off and on until daylight, but did not see the rebel. At daylight our boats returned, neither of which saw anything of the steamer.

Our First Lieutenant went on shore to see Capt. NICKERSON, whom he found in trouble with the authorities for firing the rockets. He expressed his opinion that the rebel was not out of the Bay, on the strentgh of which we remained till the next day, having sent Acting Master COOP up to the head of the Bay in one of our boats, to see if she was behind any of the islands. He returned on the morning of the 21st, and reported that she was not in the Bay. Our hearts sank within us at this, but we cheered ourselves with the thought that we had done all we could.

Whatever comments the papers may make on this affair, the above statement is the truth. If it had been a clear night, we might have seen her; but the night was dark, cloudy and rainy—just the kind of night the rebel wanted. My opinion is that the French aided him in his escape all they could. There were lights passing to and from one point of land to the other, and from one part of the bay to the other, till past midnight. The position our Captain was placed in was a trying one, and his first impulse was to run into her, and sink her, but then what would the consequences have been? A war with France! The *San Jacinto*, sunk by the guns of the fort, or perhaps getting the vessel ashore before we got up to her, for we had no chart of the harbor, and did not know at the time the depth of water she was anchored in.

The Trial Trip of the Passaic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A pamphlet has just been issued, charging Chief Engineer STIMERS with writing the report of a trial trip on the *Passaic*, which appeared in your issue of the 26th November last. Permit me to state:

First—That Chief Engineer STIMERS, or anybody but your night editor, never saw the report in question until it was printed in the TIMES.

Second—That the repetition of the falsehood about the muzzle ring shows that the pamphleteer has not read Capt. ERICSSON's letter to a City paper, or that he does not believe it.

Third—That I never use any person's language, or report but my own.

Fourth—That Chief Engineer STIMERS, so far from favoring me with a report, actually expelled myself and the *Herald* reporter from the *Passaic*, and it was only on informing Capt. ERICSSON that if we were not allowed on board our reports would be made up from such answers as persons who witnessed the experiments might give, that we were tolerated in the ship. He wisely deemed it better to let intelligent and unprejudiced men see for themselves.

Fifth—That all the information asked by me of Mr. STIMERS, was as follows: "How many men worked 11-inch guns before this invention?" He replied, "Twenty-five, or thereabouts." "How many will Mr. WHITNEY's eleven-inch guns require?" "I don't know, I suppose about the same number, or less." This is Mr. STIMER's portion of my column and a half.

Sixth—That all the nine Ericsson batteries are being furnished like the *Passaic*. This proves whether the experiment pleased Secretary WELLES or not.

Respectfully,

YOUR REPORTER.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

[illegible]
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Removal.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF FIRE WE will remove on MONDAY, Dec. 15, to the store corner 5th-av. and 23d-st., under Fifth-av. Hotel, (formerly occupied by Geo. Brodie,) until our store is repaired.
CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
Corner 24th-st. and 5th-av.

DIED.

DEAGLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, of scarlet fever, MATILDA VIRGINIA, aged 2 years and 9 months, and GEORGE YALLALEE, aged 11 months, beloved children of Lorenzo D. and Elizabeth Deagle.

The friends of the family, the members of Normal Lodge, No. 523, of F. and A. M., Companions of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, and members of Beacon Lodge, No. 208, of I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 14, from the residence of their parents, No. 264 West 18th-st. Funeral will take place at 1 o'clock. Their remains will be interred in Greenwood.

FRANKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 12, after a lingering illness, CHARLOTTE H., widow of the late Wm. P. Franklin, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James A. Nichols, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HART.—In Burlington County, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 11, J. COLEMAN HART.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John T. Dunkin, No. 254 West 20th-st., in this City, on Monday, Dec. 15, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

HARRISON.—At Home-place, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Dec. 11, MARY E., daughter of A. G. D'Auby, of Utica, and wife of James Harrison, of New-Orleans, aged 29 years.

A special car will leave Irvington Station on Monday, at 8:26 A. M., arriving at Chambers-st. at 9:45, where carriages will be in waiting to convey her remains to Greenwood. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Utica and New-Orleans papers please copy.

HUNT.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 12, MARY JANE, wife of Henry G. Hunt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, the 14th inst., at at 10½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in 87th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH WATSON JACKSON, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 16 West 19th-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Belfast papers please copy.

MITCHELL.—In Manhassett, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 12, WHITEHEAD MITCHELL, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Monday, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock.

OSGOOD.—At Newbern, N. C., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, SAMUEL OSGOOD, of this City, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Gilbert, Clinton, and Samuel, and of his brother-in-law, E. G. Burling, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 279 West 22d-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

PARKIN.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 12, CHARLES H. PARKIN, eldest son of the late Thomas Parkin.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday next, 16th inst., at 9½ A. M.

SHEA.—At Rossville, Staten Island, on Friday morning, Dec. 12, of consumption, WM. J. SHEA, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives, friends, and members of the Huguenot Lodge, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock, to St. Luke's Church, Rossville. Friends from the City will leave by the 9 o'clock boat for Staten Island Railroad, stopping at Huguenot Station, to take the stages, and may return in the evening train to the City.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862, THOMAS M. SMITH, in the 53d year of his age, of the firm of Smith, Rhodes & Co., Richmond, Va.

His friends, and those of his brother, Charles H. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Mary Smith, No. 66 Montague-place.

THOMSON.—In this City, at her residence, No. 89 East 17th-st., on Saturday morning, Dec. 13, after a brief illness, GRACE ELDREDGE, wife of Mortimer Thomson, of this City, in the 22d year of her age.

WHITE.—At Fishkill, Dr. BARTOW WHITE, in the 85th year of his age.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

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Near Beekman-st.

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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 591.—Dec. 13, 1862.
66, 54, 45, 6, 16, 69, 32, 44, 10, 77, 63, 21, 78.
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66, 44, 30, 63, 22, 34, 15, 60, 28, 70, 64, 2, 19.
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MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

MANY SUFFER RATHER THAN TAKE NAUSEOUS MEDICINES.—All such, who suffer from coughs and colds, irritation of the bronchial tubes, and tendency to consumption, have, in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease.
☞ Buy none unless it has the *written* signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUN-BURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

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AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
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Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

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Sun Office, corner Nassau and Fulton-sts.
SAMUEL SINCLAIR,
Tribune Office, corner Nassau and Spruce-sts.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

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$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF.
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

—A letter from Saragossa gives a description of an unusually bloody and well-contested bull-fight which recently transpired in that city. Two bulls had fallen, one of them having killed a matador, and the third was brought in. The writer proceeds:

"The task of killing him fell to Perez, who advanced with hesitation, and seemed only able to strike feebly with his sword. The President called to him, and pressed to have the bull's legs cut with the demi-lune, (an immense scythe fixed on a pole,) but Perez refused this proposition, which is considered to involve disgrace to a toreador. He returned to the fight. The bull threw itself upon him; in vain he cast at it the muletta in red cloth; the bull paid no attention to it and followed him. But he seized the barriers, and in leaping over it threw his sword at the bull's front. It struck the beast in the face, and by some strange fatality rebounded and penetrated the thigh of the poor toreador, cutting it to the bone. The blood ran in torrents from an open artery. The unhappy man was carried away, and the demi-lune was then employed. Two hind legs of the beast were cut; but even then, upon its stumps, it appeared so terrible that no one dared approach it. The demi-lune was again brought, and one of the front legs cut off. The beast fell to the ground, and a stroke from the dagger finished him. Will it be believed that even after this the public were not satisfied, and demanded the rest of the sport, and that the authorities were obliged to give them tickets for the next exhibition? The toreador Gil was buried two days after; the other man is in a dangerous state, and amputation is to be tried when he seems strong enough to bear it."

—MM. A. Dumas and Benoit have proposed to the French Academy of Sciences an apparatus which they claim has some advantages over that of Sir Humphrey Davy, as a protection against fire damp. It consists of: First, an element of a voltaic pile; second, a Ruhmkorff's coil, and a glass tube of those blown by M. Geissler. The light produced is cold, or rather does not heat the tube in which it is produced; gas or fire-damp can obtain no access to it, since it is perfectly insulated; it is quite as durable as the lamp, and it emits no nauseous or injurious effluvia. It may be lighted or extinguished at will. Its action will last at least twelve hours at a time, without any diminution of light, or any necessity of trimming it; all the workman has to do is to shake the charcoal pencil by means of a rod adapted to the apparatus. It will afford light even where other lights go out. The greatest difficulty the inventors had to contend with was, the regulating the size and weight of the apparatus so as not to be inconvenient; they have succeeded, however, in reducing it to such a size as to enable the miner to carry it about with him in a bag of moderate dimensions. It may be usefully employed in gas-works when pipes require repairing; in sewers, to examine and purify them; in manufactories of lucifer-matches, distilleries, arsenals or powder-magazines; on board ship in boisterous weather, and in time of war for reconnoitring parties during the night.

—When the Peiho forts were captured two of the guns taken were selected for presentation to Napoleon III. and Queen Victoria. That destined for the Emperor has just arrived at Cherbourg. It is a copper 30-pounder, 11 feet 3 inches long, and weighs 10,745 pounds. The breech and trunnions are ornamented with reliefs, and between those two points is an inscription of about two feet in length, on one side in Chinese, and on the other in Manchoo characters, but while in the one the columns succeed each other from right to left, in order to preserve the symmetry, they are in the other made to follow from left to right. The inscription states that the gun, which is named "The Great General, who extends power and decides victory," was cast in the sixth year of general abundance (1857) of the Tai-Sing (excessively pure) dynasty, by orders of Gen. Sankolinsin. It also gives the weight and calibre of the gun, and the names of the persons by whom it was manufactured.

—Col. Lloyd, C. B., recently died suddenly at the Music Hall, in Chester, Eng., while presenting prizes to the volunteers. He had distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, after which he addressed the volunteers. Proceeding to speak of the practice of the great guns at New-Brighton, he said: "That is the arm for which they have enrolled themselves; that is service for which they will be called upon ——." These were the last words the gallant Colonel uttered. As the word "upon" issued from his lips, he dropped to the floor. He was instantly carried to an ante-chamber, where every effort was made to restore animation, but without success, and in ten minutes the veteran had ceased to exist.

—The *Indépendance Belge* says: "The loss sustained by hoarding up money has just been exemplified at Ostend. A respectable female, aged 83, feeling her end approach, called her son to her, and told him to look in a certain place where he would find a bag containing a sum of money, which belonged to him, and which she advised him to make good use of. She had, she said, laid it by for him in 1820, on the day of his first communion. The son found in the bag 671 Dutch 10-florin pieces (about 14,000 francs). Had the old lady placed the sum out at compound interest, her son would now have had a fortune of more than 1,000,000 francs."

—The Bishop of Liége had a narrow escape a few days since. When passing along the Rue Louvrex, in that town, one of the wheels of his carriage ran against the ropes of a pair of sheers with which some workmen were raising a large stone to the top of a new house. The shock threw down the sheers, which fell on the carriage and smashed part of it, but fortunately without injuring the prelate, who was speedily extricated from the wreck by persons who happened to be near.

—The splendid collection of antiquities presented by the Duke de Luynes to the Imperial Library, has been valued at 1,200,000f. The bronzes are valued at 600,000f., the Greek coins at 100,000f., the engraved gems at 150,000f., the cameos at 150,000f., the coins of the middle ages at 200,000f. The gift was made without any condition, but it is believed that a distinct section of the library will be prepared for its reception.

—A widow, named Borram, is now living at Havre, who was born on the 5th November, 1762, and therefore entered on her 100th year on All Saints' Day. She retains all her intellectual faculties, and remembers perfectly many of the dreadful scenes of the first Revolution when she resided in Paris. She was very active until about three months ago, when she had a severe fall, which deprived her of the use of her legs.

—M. Mathieu (de la Drôme) has addressed a letter to the Paris journals, in which, after alluding to the means now acted on in England for prognosticating storms some hours, and even a day beforehand, he declares that he will, whenever it may be wished, furnish to France, and to all the countries of Europe, the means of foreseeing all atmospheric phenomena, not one day, but half a century in advance.

—A letter from Vienna states that the last shooting excursion of the Court, in the neighborhood of Truenstein and Ebensie, were attended with the following most successful results: At the former place, in the space of 2½ hours, 10 of the sportsmen killed 56 chamois, 20 of which were brought down by the Emperor himself. At Ebensie, the same party killed 26 chamois, 11 of which were shot by His Majesty.

—A number of persons have been poisoned in Liverpool, and one died, in consequence of eating mussles, which had been removed from the bottom of a bark in dry dock. The hull of the vessel to which the mussels clung was not covered with copper, but with a green composition similar to that which is used for the bottoms of iron vessels, and it is supposed that a large portion of arsenic is used in its manufacture.

—The Mr. Lawley whose name has been so prominently and discreditably mentioned in connection with the recent scandal of the English turf—the attempt to swindle Mr. Ten Broeck out of £500 on the spelling of the word "reindeer"—is a brother of the London *Times'* correspondent at Richmond. *Par nobile fratrum.*

—Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley and his wife are so anxious to be separated that they have commenced counter-suits for divorce. Mrs. Berkeley charges her husband with having committed adultery.

—Rev. Richard Tyacke, vicar of Padston, Cornwall, relates the following singular coincidence relative to the Prince of Wales' majority: On Sunday, the 9th inst., the Padston lifeboat, belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution, was the means of saving, under very perilous circumstances, the crew of four men of the sloop *Loftus*, of Padston, which had in a heavy surf parted from her anchors and gone ashore. By the written permission of the late Prince Consort the Padston lifeboat was called the *Albert Edward*, after the Duke of Cornwall.

—A young man described in the London papers as having "come away from the Northern States in order to avoid the draft," was brought before one of the Police Courts, charged with having uttered a spurious half crown. A friend of the unfortunate young man testified that he knew him to be honest, but that he was drunk when he committed the crime, and the bench dismissed the case.

—The editor or manager of the journal *Le Pays* has been dismissed for having declined to insert articles emanating from the Ministry of the Interior, and which were decidedly hostile to Italian unity. The said editor was, on his appointment, obliged to leave his resignation in blank with the Minister, and it is this resignation, now filled up and dated, which has been sent to him.

—The gallery on the first floor of the Louvre, Paris, which runs from the Pavillon Daru to the Pavillon Mollien, is about to be prepared to receive the masterpieces of painters of the French school, from Jean Cousin to Decamps. The dimensions of the gallery are 492 feet by 33.

—The *Annales du Commerce Extérieur* states that the onerous tax of the *derbend*, which, contrary to the stipulations of treaties, has up to the present time been exacted in certain parts of the Turkish Empire, not only on merchandise intended for importation, but on internal commerce, has been finally abolished by a decree of the Sultan.

—Alexandre Dumas who is at Naples, publishes a proclamation of the Albanian Chiefs, and is loud in his praises of Georges Castriot, a descendant of Scanderbeg, who, in his opinion, is the only man capable of acting effectually as King of Greece, and inaugurating what he calls the great Eastern movement.

—The drivers of the better sort of public carriages of Paris, known by the name of *remises*, have opened a subscription among themselves in favor of the Orphan Asylum of the Prince Imperial. A first installment of 447 francs has been paid into the hands of the Minister of the Interior.

—The King of Siam, having presented to the Emperor Napoleon a fine collection of live animals of various kinds, which are expected shortly to arrive at Marseilles, His Majesty has been pleased to offer a part of them to the Zoological Gardens in the Bois de Boulogne.

—In 1858, the population of Prussia, including the territories of Jahde and Hohenzollern, was 17,740,000, whereas, in 1861, it was 18,500,000, having increased in three years 751,000, or 4.25 per cent. The army, in 1858, was 202,000 strong, and in 1861, 268,000.

—The Court of Assizes of Brabant, at the opening of its session last week, fined the Duke de Looz-Corswaren 500f. for non-attendance as a juryman, and as he was absent again on a following day a second fine, amounting to 1,000f., was imposed on him.

—A Turkish squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Osman-Pacha, has received orders to proceed to the entrance of the Bay of Arta, to watch the movements of the Greek insurgents of Vonitza.

—The *Gazette du Midi* states that Gen. Rostolan, Senator, and formerly commandant of the army of occupation at Rome, is now seriously ill at his country house near Aix.

—A letter from Homburg states that since Nov. 1, neither mechanics, peasants, domestic servants, shopmen, nor clerks have been allowed to enter the gaming-rooms there.

—A theatrical company, engaged by the Pacha of Egypt, consisting of forty persons, has just embarked at Marseilles for Alexandria, on their way to Cairo.

—Mme. Marietta Grisi, mother of Mmes. Carlotta and Ernesta Grisi, has just died, at a very advanced age, at the Villa Grisi, near Geneva.

—A new pamphlet, by M. Proudhon, is announced, under the name of *Les Iscariotes*, written in reply to his contradictors.

The Improvements to the Capitol.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 7, 1862.

The magnificent bronze door, executed by Rogers, and designed for the eastern front of the centre building of the Capitol, yet remains at Munich, awaiting the orders of the Government. I am indebted to the annual report of Thomas U. Walter, Esq., the architect, for the following description of this beautiful piece of work: The door is composed entirely of bronze, back and front, and is said to be the only elaborate work of the kind in the world, constructed in this manner. Its total weight is about twenty thousand pounds. The leading subjects of its embellishments is the history of Columbus. It has door valves with four panels in each valve, and one semi-circular panel over the transom.

The first panel contains a scene representing Columbus before the Council of Salamanca; the second panel, his leaving the Convent of La Rubida; the third panel, his audience before Ferdinand and Isabella; the fourth panel, his departure from Palos; semi-circular panel, his first landing at San Salvador; the fifth panel, his first encounter with the Indians on the Island of Hispaniola; the sixth panel, his triumphant entry into Barcelona; the seventh panel represents him a prisoner in chains, about to be sent back to Spain; and the eighth panel contains a scene representing his death. There are sixteen small niches in the border or frame around the door, in which are sixteen statuettes, representing distinguished cotemporaries of Columbus; and between the panels are heads representing historians who have written on his voyages from his own time down to the present day, ending with Irving and Prescott. Crowning the door is a bust of Columbus. The ornaments are chiefly emblematic of conquest and navigation.

From the same report I gather the following interesting facts in relation to the work on the Capitol extension. The entablature and marble ceilings of the two colonnades on the eastern front have been finished, and those on the western front are so far advanced as to lead to the hope that they will be completed and the roof laid over them before the close of the season. The steps, check blocks and carriage ways of the two eastern entrances are more than half completed, and a large quantity of marble is wrought for the remainder. In these portions of the work upward of two thousand lineal feet of steps and platforms have been set, and in the check-blocks and carriage-ways about seventeen thousand cubic feet of marble. The granite steps of the western arcades have all been permanently laid, and the flagging for the terraces over the vaults, between the old and the new buildings, is in progress.

Many of the stones which were defaced and mutilated by evil-disposed persons or by accident, during the suspension of the work, are being repaired.

The tops of the walls have been covered with tin laid on a sheathing of rough boards, and such conductors and gutters have been made as were found to be necessary to prevent any further deterioration of the building, or defacement of the interior stucco embellishments, until the porticoes can be constructed and the roof properly finished.

It is recommended by the architect that the elaborate decorations which were commenced and left in an unfinished state, in the ante-room of the Senate, in the Senate Post-office, in the room occupied by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and in the Post-office of the House of Representatives, be completed with such modifications in the original designs as may be consistent with what has already been executed.

There are now on the grounds of the Capitol, and on the surrounding streets and avenues, eleven hundred and sixty blocks of *unwrought* marble, which have been inspected, approved, and paid for; six hundred and thirteen blocks which, upon inspection, were found to be insufficient in size, or partially defective, which remain unpaid for, but which may be brought into the work at reduced dimensions, and one hundred and thirty-two blocks which have been condemned, and which, it is recommended, should be removed without delay. There are upwards of one thousand blocks of *wrought* marble now on the Capitol grounds. It is estimated that about 1,100 blocks, or about 58,000 cubic feet of marble will yet be required to complete the work. This quantity will be reduced by whatever of suspended stone may be applied to the work.

Twenty-nine of the monolithic shafts have been received, leaving five of the original order yet to be delivered. Twenty-six additional have since been ordered, making 60 shafts in all, the number required for the two eastern porticoes, and the connecting corridors. The northern, southern, and western porticoes will require 40 more of these shafts.

A large quantity of variegated and fancy marble, (none of which will be required for the work,) valued at upward of $30,000, remains on hand, and it is recommended should be disposed of as soon as fair prices can be obtained for it.

The whole quantity of marble received from the commencement of the work up to the 1st ult. cost upward of one million fourteen thousand dollars. During the same period, 19,403,799 bricks were received, and 46,941 barrels hydraulic cement.

For the continuation of the work there is an unexpended balance of about $259,000, and $500,000 will be required for the next fiscal year.

The work on the dome has been constant and satisfactory. At the time of the suspension of the work, in May, 1861, the contractors had upwards of one million pounds of castings on the ground, prepared to be put in place, and although they were directed to suspend operations, and were notified that if they proceeded they would do it at their own expense and risk, they concluded to go on, at least with the putting up of the material on the ground, trusting, for the future, to the justice of the Government. This, says the architect, was alike creditable to their perseverance and to their patriotism. They have thus prevented the sound of the hammer from being stopped on the national capital a single moment during all our civil troubles.

Stonewall Jackson not a Poet.

"MY WIFE AND CHILD."

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 6.

We published some time ago a beautiful poem entitled my Wife and Child, giving credit to Major-Gen. T. J. Jackson as the author. We are almost sorry that the following letter proves us to have been in error in the matter:

Gordonsville Pike, Nov. 27, 1863.

My Dear Madam: In answer to your letter of the 20th, which has just been received, I am happy to inform you that I am not the author of the beautiful lines entitled "My Wife and Child," of which you inclose a printed copy. The poem was written by Hon. John R. Jackson, of Alabama, who was a field-officer in one of the Southern regiments during the Mexican war, and one of the noblest sons of the South. During a great war, Generals often get credit for many acts which they do not perform, and this is not the first time that I have been inadvertently complimented by the Press. I have never written anything for publication—would always read rather than write. I am a plain, practical soldier, with an ambition only to demonstrate the great problems of the art of war and serve my country.

I am, Madam, Your humble servant,

T. J. JACKSON, Maj.-Gen. C. S. P. A.

Mrs. R. W. Epps, Rockbridge Alum.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Trinity Parish.

For a long series of years it has been the usage in Trinity Parish to have a third service on Sunday, in one of the churches, for six months in the year.

This service has been commenced for the present season in Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth-street, near Broadway, at 7½ o'clock P. M. At this service by long usages and by a stipulation in the lease of the pews, *all the seats are free.*

The Rector and the other clergy of the parish officiate in turn. Rev. Dr. Vinton will preach this evening and the Rector, Mr. Dix, the following Sunday night.

The service, which is an abbreviation of the ordinary evening prayer, and was authorized by the first Bishop of the diocese, Dr. Provoost, is largely musical. The Psalter is chanted, and the Canticle sung.

The beautiful chapel, one of the finest of Upjohn's creations, is never seen to better advantage than when brilliantly lighted for this night service.

St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, at the foot of the Park, is also opened every Sunday evening at the same hour, for the regular evening service, there being no service in the afternoon.

Here, also, the seats are all free at this service. The Rector, Mr. Dix, will preach this evening.

International Relief Fund.

Mr. Low acknowledges the receipt of the following sums in aid of the Lancashire sufferers:

Tucker, Cooper & Co	$100
Westervelt Ship-yard	100
Charles Dennis	50
Claflin, Mellen & Co	1,000
O. B., through Phelps, Dodge & Co	100
Messrs. O. B., through Phelps, Dodge & Co	100
Seligman & Stettheimer	100
Mortier & Son	100
George Bliss & Son	300
Cash	1
Charles H. Rogers	100
Vise & Sons	500
A. M. Greenleaf & Co	200
Charles A. Meigs & Co	200
Hamilton & Hoopper	100
P. L. Lorillard	1,000
I. M. Singer & Co	1,000
Edwin Hoyt	500
Sullivan, Randolph & Hoyt	250
Lathrop, Luddington & Co	250
George Merritt	200
Halstead, Haines & Co	200
Vail & Fuller	100
T. B. Skelton	100
Wicks, Smith & Co	100
Hagerty & Co	100
Woodward, Lawrence & Co	100
Fellows & Co	100
Reed, Taylor & Co	100
Van Wyck, Townsend & Co	100
Cash, Morristown, N. J	2
Thomas G. Robinson, Cincinnati	50
Total	$7,303
Previously reported cash	$87,351 90
Other Contributions	20,375 00
Total	$115,029 30

(Signed,) A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

Swiss Benevolent Society.

The Swiss Benevolent Society held its annual meeting for the transaction of business at Delmonico's Hotel, Broadway, yesterday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, M. S. Baillard, Esq., presiding.

After the meeting was organized, the Secretary read the annual report, from which it appeared that the receipts during the past year, including a balance on hand of $2,508 02, were $5,007 20. The expenditures for the same period were $2,122 56, leaving a balance on hand of $2,872 10.

The Society has assisted, as mentioned in this report, many indigent Swiss, exclusive of a number for whom employment was procured, who received our advice, or were sent to the Commissioners of Emigration and other charitable institutions.

Twelve applicants received the care of physicians.

One hundred and fifty-nine applicants have received assistance in cash, at 513 different times.

Four applicants were sent to the interior.

Three applicants were sent to Europe.

Seventeen and a half tons of coal have been given to 35 applicants.

Three thousand seven hundred and twenty pounds of bread have been distributed.

Nine applicants have received board and lodging.

The report was accepted. After the transaction of some routine business, the company adjourned to the dining hall, where they sat down to a splendid banquet.

A Card.

The lady managers of the Home for the Friendless, tender their grateful acknowledgments to each and every donor, for the many generous contributions to their bazaar, opened in the Home Chapel on the 8th, and closed on Saturday, P. M., 13th inst.

Many valuable articles, suitable for gifts for the season, being yet on hand, will be offered for sale, at the Home saleroom, No. 32 East Thirtieth-street, during the holidays.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Descent upon an Obscene Print Establishment in Wall-street—Arrest of the Proprietor.—Information was recently received at the Police Headquarters that one James Murray was vending obscene prints, on an extensive scale, at his place, No. 19 Wall-street, but the informant did not evince a disposition to make a complaint against Murray. A little strategy was accordingly resorted to to obtain the requisite proof against the alleged offender. Detective Kelso entered the place, and representing himself as a countryman, said he wished to purchase largely provided the goods suited him. Soon gaining Murray's confidence, the latter displayed his stock of card photographic pictures and stereoscopic views, some of which were of the most obscene and infamous character. This exhibition was sufficient, and at a given signal from the pretended purchaser, in rushed Detectives Elder, McCord and Radford, and not only arrested Murray, but seized his contraband goods. The prisoner had a large and varied assortment of filthy publications, all of which were duly deposited with the Property Clerk, till they may be consigned to the flames. Murray was taken before Justice Quackenbush, and held to bail in $1,000 to answer the charge before the Court of Sessions. It is stated that the accused was doing quite an extensive business in the disgusting traffic, particularly with a certain class of country dealers.

An Artful Thief Arrested.—Everardus B. Warner, physician doing business at No. 104 Macdougal street, appeared before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred a complaint against John H. Morton, *alias* Myers, *alias* Harrington, for stealing a pistol, watch chain, and some other trifling articles, amounting in all to $10 50, from his office. From the affidavits in the case, it appears that the prisoner called at the Doctor's office on the evening of the 9th inst., and was shown into the office by Catherine Hickey, the servant. He staid there a short time and then left, saying that he would call again. When the Doctor returned he found the articles mentioned missing. He informed Capt. Coffrey of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, and a sharp look-out was kept for the thief.

Yesterday afternoon the prisoner called on another physician, but in this case found him. The prisoner then made an appointment to meet the Doctor during the evening, and go with him to see a friend named Rich.

The Doctor was rather suspicious, and insisted on going with him at once, and questioned him so closely that his suspicions were aroused, and he endeavored to give the Doctor the slip. Officer Sanford was then called, and the prisoner was arrested. On being searched at the Station-house, the stolen property was found on him. He was also identified by the servant girl, who opened the door for him at Dr. Warner's house. He was committed in default of $300 bail to answer.

Changes Among the Police.—The following changes have taken place in the Police Department during the past week:

Appointments.—Edward Darke, Terrence McGough, John S. Collins, Theodore Broadhead, Patrick Gavagan and Charles Gabriel, to the Second Precinct; Wm. Burns and Bartholomew Gaffney, to the Sixth; Abram S. Relay, as Captain, to the Twelfth; Geo. F. Bord, to the Sixteenth; Michael Brasil, to the Twenty-eighth; Homer Phelps, John M. Curry and Arthur Rork, to the Twenty-ninth; John Mehrtens, to the Sixteenth; Henry H. Waters, as Sergeant, to the Thirty-first; George T. Pearce and Henry Costello, to the Forty-second.

Resignations.—Edward T. Rourke, of the Fifth; Wm. H. Wood, of the Tenth; John Brower, Broadway Squad; James S. Ward, of the Thirteenth; Patrick Gilmartin, of the Fifteenth; Richard McNally, of the Seventeenth; John A. Kenny, of the Eighteenth; George W. McPherson, of the Twenty-sixth, and Michael Curry, of the Twenty-seventh.

Deceased.—Daniel D. Harrigan, Sergeant, of the Twelfth, and Robert M. Clark, of the Twenty-second, patrolman.

Re-arrest of an Alleged Counterfeiter.—About four weeks ago, George White, an alleged, well-known counterfeiter, was arrested in Brooklyn, charged with passing counterfeit notes on a number of banks through the county. Complaints were made against White in Brooklyn, and as several plates for striking off spurious bills were found at No. 88 Cedar-street, New-York, Chief of Police Franklin, of Philadelphia, who had followed White from that city, appeared before Justice Connolly and made nine affidavits against him for forgery. Yesterday White was discharged in Brooklyn, whereupon Officer McCord, of the District-Attorney's office, and Sergeant Teyon, of Philadelphia, re-arrested him on a Bench Warrant issued by District-Attorney Hall. White was brought to this City and committed to the Tombs for trial. There are eight indictments against him in this City.

Suicide by Shooting.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Henry Gerkin, Chief Bugler of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, aged about 30 years, and a native of Germany, committed suicide on the Catharine-street Pier, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Two citizens witnessed the occurrence, and just before the fatal shot was fired, one of them attempted to interfere, but the deceased admonished him to keep away, if he did not wish to be killed. Dr. George Bouton, Deputy Coroner, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, last evening, and Coroner Wildey will hold an inquest at 10 o'clock this morning.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.—Wm. Perry, *alias* Mullen, was taken into custody, yesterday, upon the complaint of James C. Stephens, of No. 70 West Houston-street, who alleges that the accused is guilty of having passed upon him a counterfeit $10 bill on the Atlantic Bank of Boston. The prisoner was taken before Justice Quackenbush and committed, in default of $1,000 bail. The spurious bill is well executed, and calculated to deceive the best judges.

Released from Fort Lafayette.—Nine prisoners were yesterday released from Fort Lafayette, viz.: E. W. Cecil, of Maryland; M. S. Corbitt, of Virginia; S. H. Barry, John Potts, Samuel Pike and A. A. Jackson, of New-Haven; Mr. Richards, of Winchester, Va.; Mr. Gulick, of Ohio, and an Irishman from Staten Island. All the released prisoners took their oath not to do any act in aid of the rebellion.

Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Guns.—We continue to import guns. The Custom House returns for the week, show $900,363 worth, entered at this port. An impression has prevailed that we had ceased to import that description of merchandise.

Exhibition of Colors.—The beautiful set of colors presented by Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 27, to Rev. Mansfield French, on behalf of the First South Carolina Volunteers, will be for a few days on exhibition at the rooms of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, No. 400 Broadway.

Barnum's Museum.—At this popular resort are bears, monkeys, Albinos, and rats. Mr. Barnum spends his time in teaching the people of the country how to "make money," while Messrs. Greenwood and Hitchcock provide the "Coleen Bawn" to the infinite delight of oldsters and youngsters.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The East New-York Homicide.—The investigation in this case was concluded, on Friday, at the office of Coroner Norris. The proprietor of the lager-bier saloon, which was burned down, delivered himself up to Detective Van Wagner, and was brought before the Coroner. He was placed on the witness' stand, and testified in regard to the transaction which resulted in the death of Wm. Stelfax, of the Forty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, and the burning of the building which he occupied. His evidence was corroborative of that given by Adolph Hildebrand, on the first day of the inquest, with the addition that the soldiers attacked the house and broke in the doors. He did not know who fired the musket which resulted in the death of Stelfax. The case being given to the jury, the following verdict was rendered: "That the said William Stelfax came to his death by gunshot wounds, but are unable to say who the person was who perpetrated the act. They deem it their duty to censure the officers of the military camp at East New-York and vicinity for permitting so much liberty to the men under their command. There is a looseness of discipline quite deplorable noticed among them." George Schillein, the proprietor of the saloon, was relieved from custody.

East New-York.—The citizens of East New-York complain of outrages committed by the soldiers encamped in that locality. A few nights since, two Germans, residing at Cypress Hills, were met on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank-road by four or five soldiers. One of the Germans was knocked down and robbed of his gold watch and $30 in cash. The other made his escape. On the same night a peddler was knocked senseless by some soldiers. He was conveyed to Capt. Lanser's, in East New-York, and provided for until next morning, when he was sent home. Mr. Albert Fries, a printer, doing business in Williamsburgh, was attacked some nights since on his way home, and knocked senseless. His wife went to search for him in the morning, and found him bleeding on the road, and unable to drag himself along. Such outrages appear to be of common occurrence recently.

Run Over.—A little girl named Cecelia Norris, residing at No. 41 Lawrence-street, was run over in Myrtle-avenue Friday afternoon by a wagon driven by Mr. Martin Bulwinkle. A citizen carried the child to a drug store, and officer Brown of the Forty-First Precinct arrested the driver. It being shown that the occurrence was purely accidental he was discharged.

A New Fire District.—The Board of Fire Commissioners (Western District of Brooklyn) divided the Third District at their last meeting, and formed another, which will, after confirmation by the Common Council, be known as the Eighth Fire District. The division line is Church-street, and the new district will embrace the Eighth Ward from the New-Utrecht line to Flatbush-avenue.

Brooklyn City Court, Monday, Dec. 15.—Nos. 48, 5, 6, 13, 15, 18, 65.

NEW-JERSEY.

Death of Judge Philemon Dickerson.—In the death of Hon. Philemon Dickerson, at Paterson, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., New-Jersey has lost one of her ablest and most accomplished jurists. Judge Dickerson was, at the time of his death, United States Judge for the District of New-Jersey, a post he had filled for some fifteen years with great acceptance, being peculiarly fitted, by his deep researches in the physical sciences, and his rare powers of discrimination, to adjudicate in the large class of patent cases which came within his jurisdiction. Judge Dickerson was formerly Governor and Chancellor of New-Jersey, and also represented the State for four years in Congress. His age was about 75 years. He leaves a son, E. M. Dickerson, Esq., of New-York, distinguished, like his father, in the examination of patent cases. The death of Judge Dickerson makes it incumbent upon the President to appoint a successor in the office of District Judge. We learn that a strong effort will be made to obtain the appointment for Essex County, as that county, with a population comprising nearly one-sixth of that of the entire State, has no representation in the Supreme Court or Court of Errors and Appeals, which fact has long been a source of great inconvenience to the Bar of that county.

United States Hospital, Newark.—The number of patients in the United States General Hospitals, in Newark, is gradually diminishing, over one hundred being weekly returned to duty, while about an equal number are discharged from the service for permanent disability. The number of desertions is also mortifyingly large, although probably not in excess of that at other hospitals. The weekly report for the week ending Dec. 12 shows: admitted, 3; returned to duty, 104; discharged, 102; on furlough, 3; deserted, 29; died, 2; remaining, 869, being nearly 500 less than there were a month ago. Ratio of deaths to 1,000, 1.808. T. J. Lambden, Company G, Twenty-first New-York, died on the 11th, of erysipelas.

S. P. Townsend Indicted.—Among the persons indicted by the Grand Jury, of Union County, New-Jersey, for an alleged misdemeanor, consisting of breaking up a so-called Democratic meeting, but in reality a meeting of secession sympathizers at New-Providence, last Summer, is S. P. Townsend, the famous "Sarsaparilla" man, who resides at New-Providence. The doctor, we learn, does not propose to allow his adversaries to get the better of him without a stern fight.

Mason Jones.—Mr. Mason Jones delivered his lecture on Dean Swift and his Critics at Library Hall, Newark, on Friday evening, to a crowded and brilliant audience. Mr. Jones will lecture in Newark again on Christmas Eve, when he will probably deliver his new lecture, on The Great American Rebellion.

New-Jersey Regiments.—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifteenth and Twenty-third New-Jersey Regiments are all in the First Brigade, under Gen. Torbert; the Twelfth is at the Relay House; the Thirteenth at Harper's Ferry, and the Fourteenth at Monocacy.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

TRANSFER TO NEUTRAL—LICENSE FROM ENEMY—CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The United States vs. The Ship Alliance and her Cargo.—This vessel was seized on May [illegible], in the harbor of Beaufort, N. C., by the United States naval forces after the capture of the place by the army of the United States. She was sent to this port and libeled. A claim was put in in the cause in behalf of British subjects resident at Liverpool. The papers showed that the vessel was of American build, and was transferred to the claimants on Feb. 11, 1861, by her former owners, a firm resident at Charleston, S. C., one of whose members was in Liverpool and a member of the house which acted as agents in making the transfer.

The voyage began at St. Johns, N. B., in August, 1861. The vessel's destination was first to Beaufort, N. C., and thence to Liverpool. She arrived at Beaufort in the same month, discharged her cargo, part of which was contraband of war, took on board a cargo of cotton, turpentine, &c., destined for Liverpool to the owners of the vessel, and cleared for Liverpool in September, 1861, but did not get away before her seizure. The master knew of the war before he sailed for Beaufort, and that the Southern ports were blockaded, but says he did not know Beaufort was blockaded till the 6th or 7th of September. The cargo was taken on board Sept. 14, and the vessel took a clearance, export certificate and bill of health from the authority of the Secession Government.

Held by the Court—That the sale of the vessel to the claimants preceded the war so long as not to expose it *per se* to the presumption claimed by the libelants that it was made colorably, in fraud of the belligerent rights of the United States.

That various facts transpire on the proofs unmistakably condemnatory of the vessel and cargo.

1. She had, on May 27, 1861, been warned off Charleston by a United States ship-of-war. This warning, being indorsed on her papers, and entered in her log, gave her notice that the coast south of Maryland was blockaded.

2. Notwithstanding this, she entered Beaufort on a pretended voyage from St. Johns to Havana, with a quantity of contraband of war on board.

3. She there took on board a cargo of the produce of that section of country, and attempted to get out of port, having taken enemy documents authenticating her right to leave the port.

That the illegality of sailing under an enemy license is legal ground of forfeiture of a neutral vessel. (The *Julia*, 8 Cranch, 181; the *Ariadne*, 2 Wheat, 143.)

Vessel and cargo condemned.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Upton and Mr. Andrews; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

CAPTURE BY ARMY AND NAVY—THE BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. The Ship Gordon and Cargo.—This vessel was captured in Beaufort at the same time as the *Alliance*. She was also of American build, owned by the same owners in this country, and transferred at the same time to the same English claimants, and entered the port of Beaufort seven days after the *Alliance*, having knowledge of the blockade, and was loaded there prior to Sept. 14, 1861, and documented for departure in substantially the same manner. She brought there from Liverpool 4,300 sacks of salt, and 112 tons of iron. The Master, Jennings, knew the port was blockaded, but says the first blockading vessel he saw there was on Sept. 6 or 7—most of her cargo was taken on board after that date. This master was put in command at Beaufort, after her former master, Gooding, left her. The steamer *Nashville* coming in there, left a few days after the change, and Jennings says it was rumored that Gooding took command of the *Nashville* and went to sea in her, and he had not seen him since. One objection taken by the claimants was, that at the time of the capture, Beaufort was in the custody of the Army of the United States, and a neutral vessel there was not subject to capture.

Held by the Court.—That the presumption from the fact is exceedingly cogent that the voyage was set on foot and prosecuted to its termination with full knowledge of the blockade and intent to evade it. No proof is found in the ship's papers, or in the preparatory examinations repelling or displacing such presumption.

That it is not shown that there was any coöperation between the land and naval forces in the arrest of this vessel on this occasion, nor any concert even in the proceedings leading to that end—nor does the army make claim to any interest in the capture. If the vessel and cargo were *in delicto*, and subject to condemnation for her acts, the claimants have no power to contest in the Prize Court the competency of the libelants alone to control the proceeds of the forfeiture.

That Beaufort was an enemy port to the United States, and the acts of the vessel in going there and whilst in it, were hostile to the United States, and impressed upon them the character of enemy property.

That it is a legal cause of forfeiture for a neutral vessel to clothe herself in time of war with protective documents obtained from the enemy.

That there is in these various particulars ample cause for condemnation of vessel and cargo.

Decree accordingly.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Upson and Mr. Andrews; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

POWER OF THE COURT TO OPEN A DECREE.

The United States vs. The Schooner Lizzie Weston and her Cargo.—A final decree was entered in this cause in September term last. On Nov. 15, counsel for one of the claimants moved to open that decree on affidavits, alleging equities in his behalf.

Held by the Court—That the general rule in Admiralty is, that the power of the Court over a judgment terminates with the sitting of the Court which renders the judgment. This sitting is not limited to the particular day on which the judgment is pronounced, but is restricted to the term or session of the Court in which it is rendered. (7 Cranch, 1; 13 Peters, 13; 3 How. R., 424; 6 do., 31; 1 Blatch. & Howl., 171; 2 Curtis C. C. R., 236.)

That the general practice of the Prize Court conforms to that of the Admiralty on its Instance side.

That an entire term having in this case intervened after the final decree rendered in the suit, the Court has no authority to reopen the decree.

Motion denied.

For the motion, Mr. Hawkins; in opposition, Mr. Upton.

Joint and Several Makers, signing as sureties—Does an Extension of time to the Principal Debtor without the consent of the Sureties, release them.

SUPREME COURT—KING'S COUNTY.

Before Justice Browne.

Mills vs. Sterrills. et al—The defendant Sterrills, was engaged in business in Sacramento, California, in 1859, and as alleged, became indebted to the firm of Milliken Bros. of that city, for the sum of $707. In settling their indebtedness Milliken Bros. required Sterrills to give them two notes signed by himself and two other parties, as security. Sterrills procured the signatures of the two other defendants in this action, the notes being drawn as joint and several, and they signing as sureties, as they claim, but without adding the word "surety" after their signatures.

The notes matured October 1, 1858, and January 1, 1859, respectively, and on the 1st of October, 1858, Milliken Bros., as alleged, agreed with Sterrill, without the knowledge of the other defendants, to extend the time of payment of the notes to June 1, 1859, in consideration that he pay interest thereon, at the rate of two per cent. a month—this agreement being in writing. Sterrills paid the interest until May following, being four months after the maturity of the notes, and the notes still remaining in the hands of Milliken Bros.

The plaintiff claiming that the notes have been indorsed and delivered over to him, now brought his action against the defendants as joint and several makers. The defence was that the defendants signed the notes as sureties; that the time of payment having been extended to the principal debtor. Sterrills, for a valid consideration, without their knowledge and consent, they were released. It was also set up that the plaintiff was not the holder and owner, but that the notes were the property of D. O. Mills & Co., a banking house at Sacramento, to whom they were assigned by Milliken Bros. The plaintiff proved the signatures of the makers, and of Milliken Bros. the payers, and there rested his case. The defendants then proved a conversation had with the plaintiff and D. O. Mills, his brother, to show that the plaintiff was not the *bona fide* owner of the notes. Defendants' counsel then offered to prove by one of the defendants, that they signed the notes as sureties merely, and that the time of payment had been extended to the principal debtor without their consent, and that the plaintiff took the notes with knowledge of the facts, after maturity. In support of the admissibility of this evidence were cited the cases of Bangs *vs.* Strong, (7 Hill, 252;) Rathbone *vs.* Warren, (10 John., 589; C. H. Hamp., 32; 9 Metcalf, 547; 2 Denio, 205.

Plaintiff's counsel objected to the evidence offered to show that the written contract was conditional, citing Robinson *vs.* Syle, (10 Barb., 512; 5 Fant., 192; 12 Serg. R., 382.)

The Court allowed the testimony to be received, subject to the objection, and the question being a very important one, directed a verdict for the plaintiff, and ordered the exceptions to be heard at General Term. The question to be determined is, whether the makers of a joint and several note, who sign as sureties, are released by an extension of time to the principal debtor without their consent.

Fond & Belden for plaintiff; J. Solis Ritterbond for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Sutherland.

The People vs. Williams.—Judgment ordered and new trial ordered in Sessions. Opinion by Ingraham, Barnard dissenting.

Aubrey vs. Fiske.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Brookes et al. vs. Peck.—Judgment affirmed; costs of both parties to be paid out of the fund. Opinion by Barnard.

Salter, Jr., vs. Ralph, Jr.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs Opinion by Barnard.

Same vs. Same.—Same order.

The People ex rel. Whitlock vs. Benton.—Order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Barnard.

Peck vs. Cary et al.—Decree of Surrogate affirmed with costs. Opinion by Leonard, Barnard dissenting.

Low vs. Gradon et al.; Same vs. Same; Hoyt vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Gourd vs. Same.—The answers allowed to stand as amended so far as to admit of the defence set up therein as consented to by plaintiff's attorneys; in other respects the order is reversed, with $5 costs. Opinion by Peckham.

Gilman vs. McClellan et al.; McClellan vs. Gilman et al.; [illegible] affirmed, with [illegible] costs. Opinion by Leonard.

Brisbane vs. [illegible].—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Peckham.

The People vs. Pellinger.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Ingraham.

Ogston vs. Alston.—Report set aside, and new trial ordered before Referee. Evidence to stand and either party allowed to produce further testimony. Costs to abide event, and with leave to either party to move to strike out any part of the evidence.

Schuler vs. the Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham.

Pegneno vs. Taylor et al.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Leonard.

The Court adjourned *sine die.*

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, White and Monell.

Heroy et al. vs. Gibson.—Order reversed. Opinion by Monell.

Griffith et al. vs. Hadley.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Robertson.

Ward et al. vs. Arkinson.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Robertson.

Clough vs. Murray.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Robertson.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 13, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '67..Reg.	99½	150	Hudson River R..s30	75¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104	500	do	75¾
6,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg..	99¼	100	do b30	76
7,000	Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	103⅝	100	do s10	75½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97	730	Harlem Railroad...	21¼
15,000	do	97⅛	300	Harlem R. Pref....	51¾
7,000	U. S. D. Notes...	126	200	do	51½
5,000	Brook. City W.L.	112	50	Nor. & Wor. R.	72
3,000	Virginia St. 6s...	60	360	Mich. Central R....	91¼
3,000	Missouri St. 6s...	52½	50	do b30	91½
2,500	Cal. St. 7s	114	200	do b10	91½
5,000	Erie 4th M. Bds..	101	100	do s30	91⅛
500	Har. R. 3d Mtg...	93	100	do s30	91¼
2,000	Mich. So. S. F....	102¾	50	M.So.&N.Ind.R.s30	38½
13,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	109	100	do	38⅝
20,000	Al. & T. H. 1. Bs.	60	50	M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.	83
5,000	Ch. & N. W. I. Bs.	88	50	do b30	83
6,000	Ch. & N. W. A. B.	60	200	Ill. Central R. S....	78¼
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M	31	350	do b30	78½
1,200	Buf. N. Y. & E. 1 M	93½	17	Clev. & Pitts. R....	42¾
5,000	Tol. and W. 1 Mt.	98	200	do s30	42¾
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d M	70	550	do	43
1,000	D. M. and To. 1st M	98	400	do s30	42⅞
10	North River Bank..	98	400	Galena & Chicago R.	81
6	St. Nich. Bank....	91	50	do b10	81
8	Bk. of State of N. Y.	98½	200	do b30	81
50	do	98	100	do s60	80¾
20	People's Bank	95	100	Clev. & Tol. R...s30	69
15	Continental Bank...	90	100	do s30	69¼
10,000	Amer. Gold..s30	131¼	300	do	69½
30,000	do	131⅛	100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R..	81
5,000	do	131⅛	50	do	80¾
40,000	do s30	131	100	do b10	80¾
15	Del., & Hud. C. Co.	115½	15	do	80¾
50	N. J. Zinc....	94	50	do s30	80¾
400	Pac. M. Steam. Co	123⅝	50	do s30	80¾
150	do s30	123¼	50	Chi. Bur. & Quin'y R.	87½
16	do	123½	44	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st Pref	103
5	do	124	160	Mil. & P. DuC. 2d Pref	80½
275	do	123¾	50	do	80½
50	N. Y. Cen. RR....	103½	107	Tol., Wab & West. Pref	30
300	do	103⅜	100	do s30	30
50	Erie Railway....b30	61¾	93	New-Jersey R.	146
350	do	61⅝	57	Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chi	51½
360	Erie Railway Pref	93½	50	do	51½
800	do b30	93½	30	do	51½
1,000	Ill. Cen. Can. B.S.	60	50	do s30	51¼

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104	150	Pac. Mail S. Co..s30.	123¾
22,000	U. S. Dem. N's.	126½	100	do	123⅝
20,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.		50	do	123¾
	Notes	103⅝	30	N. Y. Cen. R.	103½
500	Cal. State 7s	114	50	do	103⅜
2,000	do	114¼	250	Erie Railway P....	93½
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	52⅝	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	80¼
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	71½	100	do s30	80½
5,000	do	72	50	Hud. River R.	75¾
32	Erie R. Pref.	61½	200	Harlem Railroad..	21¾
100	do s30..	61½	100	Harlem R. Pref....	51¾
250	do	61⅝	70	Mich. Central R....	91½
100	do s10	61½	50	do	91½
15,000	Amer. Gold	131⅝	150	M.S. & N.I.G. S....	82½
10,000	do s10	131⅝	100	do	82½
10,000	do	131¾	500	Ill. Central R. Scrip.	78
10,000	do s15.	131¾	31	Clev. & Pitt. R.	42¾
10,000	do	132	300	do b10	43
10,000	do b60.	132¼	200	do b3	42¾
10,000	do b60.	132⅜	800	Cleve. & T. R...s30	69

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$5,000	American Gold..	131⅜	300	Pac. M. S. Co..b10.	124
10,000	do b30.	131½	50	do	124
10,000	do b5.	131⅝	50	Ill. Central R. s3	78
20,000	U. S. Dem. Nts.	126¼	100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	43¼
100	Penn. Coal Co...s3.	116¾	100	do s10	42⅞
50	do	117			

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$50,000	American Gold	131⅜	150	Mich. Central R....	91¾
10,000	do s3.	131⅜	50	do b30	91½
10,000	U. S. De. Notes..	127	50	M. So. & N. I. R....	38½
200	Pac. Mail S. Co s10.	123⅞	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S..s3	82½
149	Penn. Coal Co.	117	100	Ill. Central R.....s3	78¼
1400	Erie Railway....s3	61¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R...	43
450	Erie R. Pref......s3	93⅜	200	Gal. & Chic. R.....	80¾
50	Hudson River R....	76	50	Chic. & R. I. R.....	80¾
100	Harlem Railroad...	21¾			

Saturday, Dec. 13—P. M.

There was renewed dullness in the Stock Market this morning, which continued throughout the day to the close of the Second Board. The alarming news from the Army at Fredericksburgh, until after 2 o'clock, contributed to the indifference of speculation. At the Second Board at 2½ P. M., the price of Gold advanced 1 ₩ cent. from the lowest sales of the forenoon, while the Share Market continued weak, on the assumption that unfavorable dispatches were in town. The Government Stocks were a fraction weaker than yesterday. The lowest sales of Gold in the morning were at 131⅛@131¼; the highest at the Second Board, 132¼@132½, and subsequently at 132⅜ ₩ cent. Late in the afternoon the following prices were quoted: sales of Gold falling back to 131⅞, and $300,000 offered at 132 ₩ cent. option to the buyer for 60 days. The Railway Shares were steadier:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104¼	104	Missouris	52⅛	52½
Treas. 7.30 ₩ cts.	103¾	103⅝	Tennessees	54	54
U.S. Notes C. H.	126¾	127	Harlem	21⅛	21¾
American Gold	131⅜	131⅜	Illinois Central	78¾	78¼
N. Y. Central	103⅝	103⅜	Toledo	69¾	69½
Erie Common	62	61¾	Pittsburgh	42⅞	43
Erie Preferred	93¾	93⅜	Rock Island	81	80¾
Hudson	76¼	75⅞	Galena	81	80¾
Mich. Central	91⅜	91⅛	Pacific	123¾	121⅞
Mich. Southern	38¾	38⅜	Panama	160	160
Mich. Guarant'd	83	82½	Harlem Pref.	51⅛	51¾

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107	Hanover	87
Manhattan	130½	Irving	76
Union	105	Metropolitan	102
City	115	Peoples'	95
North River	98	Grocers'	88
Tradesmen's	103	Nassau	98
Dry Dock	110	Shoe & Leather	101
State of New-York	98	Corn Exchange	101½
Commerce	97¾	Continental	89
Broadway	140	St. Nicholas	90
Mercantile	120	Marine	130
American Exchange	97½	Commonwealth	87
Chatham	89	New-York County	100
Bank of N. America	99		

And the following for the railroad mortgages, which continue generally firm:

Erie fourths, '80	100¾	T. H. & A. 2ds. Pref.	79
Erie fifths, '88	96	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	101
B., N.Y. & E. 1sts '77	92½	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex.	85
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩c., '69-72	111½	Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	88
Mich. Cen. n.f., 8 ₩ c. '82	114	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	60
C. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	115½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	31
Mich. So. 7 ₩c. seconds	91½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	114
N. Ind. Goshen line	102	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97½
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩c.	102½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	81
Pac. RR. guar. by Mo.	41	Tol. & Wab. int. bds.	81
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	109	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	103¾
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	91¾

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,875,465 89, including $136,000 for Customs; Payments, $1,900,970 88; Balance, $10,317,583 19.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 10
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 27
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 27
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.

Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED.

Sacramento City 6 per cent. bonds.
Great Western Railroad (Ill.) Company 10 per cent. bonds.
Stuyvesant Insurance Company stock.
Astor Insurance Company stock.
Adriatic Insurance Company stock.
Grocers' Insurance Company stock.
Manhattan Insurance Company stock.
Chemung Railroad Company stock.
Greenwich Insurance Company stock.
Lorillard Insurance Company stock.
Resolute Insurance Company stock.
San Francisco City 6 per cent. bonds, (interest in gold).
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, with the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the order of this Court, all and singular the assets of said Bank will be sold under the direction of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver thereof, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, by P. R. Wilkins, Auctioneer. Printed lists of said assets can be seen at Receiver's office, No. 48 Wall-street; at office of D. E. Wheeler, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, and also at the Auctioneer's office, No. 5½ Pine-street.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES issued for second and both classes of third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi or the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the Trustees of the assented creditors of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, are prepared to issue therefor the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company upon the terms of the Bondholders' agreement, as altered, modified and amended, on surrender of the Certificates to L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1862.

$20 REWARD—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a Draft drawn by the MERCHANTS' BANK, Baltimore, dated Oct. 20, 1862, No. 1,373, for $852 55-100, on the MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, and certified by the teller thereof. Said Draft is drawn to the order of John O. Ferrell & Co., and by them indorsed to the order of Edward S. Sherman. The payment of said Draft has been stopped at the Bank, the indorsement of Edward S. Sherman, if thereon, being a forgery. Twenty dollars reward will be paid upon the return of the draft to me.
E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1862.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES ISsued for advances to James Robb and Charles Congdon, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, still outstanding, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., New-York, and if not presented for payment on or before the 15th inst., said certificate will cease to draw interest after that date.
JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Brooklyn will receive sealed proposals up to the 20th inst., for the purchase of $150,000 of the Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, known as the "FOURTH-AVENUE BONDS." to be addressed to "Fourth-avenue Commissioners," care N. B. MORSE, Esq., City Treasurer, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the coupons due April 1, 1857, being the balance due on said coupons, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellow's Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the dividend will be paid for thirty days from and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.
Dated, Dec. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 12th day of December, 1862, a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Trustee and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.
R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

PERSONAL.

"100."—ST. NICHOLAS, UNTIL WEDNESDAY. Write, and meet me immediately. MOTT.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Chamber and James slip, between Chatham-street and the East River, with the cross or intersecting streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Chatham-street and James-slip, on the east side of Chatham-street, between Pearl and North William-street, on both sides of William-street between Pearl and North William streets, on both sides of Rose-st. between Pearl and Frankfort-street, on both sides of Duane-street between Rose and William streets, on both sides of Madison-street between Pearl-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Pearl-street between William-street and New Bowery, on both sides of Chestnut-street, between Madison and Oak-street, on both sides of Oak-street between Chestnut-street and James-street, on both sides of Roosevelt-street between Batavia and New-Bowery, on both sides of Batavia-street between Roosevelt and James streets, on both sides of James-street and James-slip between Batavia and South streets, on both sides of Cherry and Water streets between Oliver and Roosevelt streets, on west side of South-street between Roosevelt and Oliver streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue: on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street; and for sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune streets, and on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN will meet on MONDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested, or having business before said Committee, are requested to attend.

GEORGE ROSS, GEORGE A. BARNEY, ABRAHAM LENT, SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, MICHAEL SNYDER, Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between F. R. WALKER, THOS. MANAHAN and GEO. W. MILLER, at No. 22 Spruce-st., New-York, was dissolved on the 21st November, 1862, by mutual consent. The indebtedness of the late firm will be settled by me, and all amounts due them must be paid to me. I still continue the business at the old stand, and solicit a continuance of the favors of my former customers.
F. R. WALKER, No. 22 Spruce-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN of education and experience will find a rare chance in a specialty practice of enormous income. Must have cash capital, at least $3,000. Apply, Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Dec. 20.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	Saturday	Dec. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Dec. 27
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, T. COOK Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 17th inst.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the CHINA from 10 to 11 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The SCOTIA will sail 31st inst.
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The attention of the ladies and the public in general is called to the large and varied assortment of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c., AT ALBERT & CO.'S,
No. 691 BROADWAY No. 691

Our large, well-selected and assorted stock is now open for inspection, comprising, among others, the following attractive novelties:

A Revolving Christmas-tree, with Music.

A large assortment of Speaking and Mechanical Dolls, imitating all natural movements, which, up to this time, have never been surpassed in curiosity.

A Portable Pianino, which can be folded together, and easily transported.

All goods are of our own importation, and prices to suit the times.

The public is invited to call at
ALBERT & CO.'S, No. 691 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD on SABBATH, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. EELLS, Pastor, to aid in giving religious reading to our army and navy, under the auspices of the Board of Publication. Addresses by Rev. Mr. DURYEA, of the Collegiate Church, of New-York; Rev. Mr. MARSH, Chaplain in the army; Rev. C. S. STEWART, Chaplain in the navy, and Rev Dr. EELLS. A collection will be taken in behalf of the Board. All are cordially invited to attend.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE held next SABBATH, at 7½ P. M., in the Collegiate North Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., to aid the Board of Publication in giving religious reading to our army and navy. Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, and other speakers of ability, have been engaged, as well as army and navy Chaplains. The exercises will be of deep interest. A collection will be taken. All are invited to come to this meeting in this time-honored old church. Come early. Rev. Dr. VERMILYE will preside.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Beatitudes*, followed by *Flowers for the Children*; and at 7½ P. M. the claims of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of our army, will be presented by the Rev. J. B. MERWIN, Chaplain of the U. S. Army, and the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON.

AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, Pastor. SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a meeting in aid of the NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will be held. Speakers: The Pastor of the Church, CHARLES GOULD, Esq., and Revs. B. B. NEWTON and D. C. HAYNES. In the AFTERNOON, the Pastor will preach the third of the series of Sermons on the Bible.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, Broadway, near Grand.—Subject in the Evening, by CHARLES C. GOSS—*Slander, Un-Christ-Like*. Singing of the old hymns and tunes under the direction of Father REED. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock. This Tabernacle was established by clergymen of the various denominations for strangers, young men, and the public generally. Seats free.

REV. DR. HODGE WILL PREACH IN the large hall corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, will commence a course of lectures on: *The Coming Reign of Christ, and the Events Which Harbinger His Appearance, as indicated in Scripture Prophecy*. At the close of the Evening Service the Ordinance of Baptism will be administered.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. SUMNER ELLIS preaches on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 2½ P. M. a meeting of the Sunday-School Teachers' Union. Addresses from Rev. Mr. ELLIS, Rev. Mr. FLANDERS, &c. Singing by the children. At 7½ P. M. Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the *Grounds of Hope for Universalism*.

THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hold their first service in their new Chapel on Reservoir-square, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. There will be preaching in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—THE Anniversary Meeting of the Benevolent Society of this church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock. A report will be read, and a sermon preached by Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., of St. Mark's Church, New-York. A collection will be taken up to further the ends of the Society.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY and EVERY SABBATH hereafter, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Subject to-morrow evening: *The Lord's Short Walk Upon the Earth, or Things in Europe and America*. Strangers and the public cordially invited.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST. between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will Lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Analogical Relation of Birds and Animals to the Thoughts and Affections of Man, as Taught in the Word*. The public are invited. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH—corner of 52d-st.—late 50th-st. Rev. W. F. WATKINS will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. B. MERVIN at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School Prayer Meeting at 2½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Philosophical Aspect of the American Rebellion*. Admission, five cents. At 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Spiritual Aspect of Philosophy*. Admission, ten cents.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., Pastor.—SUNDAY, Dec. 14—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. by Rev. Mr. GRAVES, recently returned from the scenes of revival in Ireland. Seats free.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, FORTY-FIRST-ST., near 6th-av., Rev. B. F. WHITTEMORE, Chaplain of the Fifty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. H. MATTISON, the Pastor, at 7 P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

"CHRISTIAN ISRAELITE."—GREENpoint, 12th of 12th month, 1862.—"Woman, where are they that accused thee? Hath no man condemned thee? No man, Lord. Neither will I condemn thee. Go, and now sin no more."
DANIEL MILTON, Minister of the Word.

THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division-st.—Rev. J. PEGG, Jr., the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Morning Sermon—*God Answering by Fire*. Evening Sermon—*The Little Child God's Representative of Greatness*. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7. AFTERNOON, at 3, Communion. Preaching every evening next week at 7 o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL WILL DELIVER the second of the Course of Lectures on the Angelic Orders, SUNDAY EVENING, in the hall corner 33d-st. and 8th-av. Subject: *The Fallen Angels, Is God the Author of Sin?* Commencing 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHRIST CHURCH—FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 35th-st.—The Rev. F. C. EWER will be instituted as Rector of this Church this morning, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER. Services to commence at half past 10 o'clock. In the evening the Rev. Mr. EWER will preach. Service to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

REV. GEORGE JUNKIN, D. D., LATE President of Washington College, Virginia, will preach in the Canal-st., Presbyterian Church, (entrance on Greene-st.) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

REV. DR. ANDERSON WILL PREACH THE annual sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society of the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, in the church between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF MERCY.—THE REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., will preach THIS EVENING, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., for the benefit of the above institution. A collection will be made. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ARE YOU A CHRISTIAN?—IF YOU LOVE Christ and his appearing, come to Mount Zion, and hear His messenger, who will preach the word of the new dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 4 P. M. *For if there could have been a Law which could have given Righteousness, verily Righteousness should have been by the Law.*

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY NEXT, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Heaven and its Delights*. Evening—*Christian Unity, Celestial and Terrestial*. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, assistant minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach in the EVENING.

NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual sermon in aid of the City Tract Missionary Society will be preached by Rev. Dr. SHEDD, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., on SABBATH EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SAML. H. COX, D. D., WILL preach, on SABBATH NEXT, (the 14th inst.,) morning and afternoon, at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. ROBINSON'S.) Services commence at 10½ and 3 o'clock.

GOOD SHEPHERD EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH—54th-st., near 2d-av., Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Services on SUNDAYS, at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. The Church Fair is now open at 758 Broadway.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. STEphen's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at Dodworth's Studio Building, 5th-av. and 26th-st. Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—REV. DR. VAN NEST will preach in Phillip's Hall, Broadway, between 45th and 46th sts., on SABBATH, at 10:30 and 7 P. M. Seats free.

REV. HENRY JONES, ASSISTANT MINISTER of the Epiphany, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near new Canal-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. All welcome.

REV. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., OF NEW-York, will preach at Westminster Presbyterian Church, South Brooklyn, corner 1st-place and Clinton-st., on SABBATH EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND ST., CORner of Waverley-place. The Rev. Mr. DRUM, Chaplain U. S. Army, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. CHAS. WHITEHEAD will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Dec. 14, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject, *Traders in the Temple*.

WANTED—TWO HUNDRED YOUNG MEN AND boys to learn the science of drumming; to be organized in bands and attached to different militia regiments or Home Guards. For particulars apply from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 15 and 16, at the music store of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BENEFIT OF J. GRAU.
Which has been kindly tendered him by
THE COMBINED ARTISTS
of his Company, as a token of
THEIR ESTEEM AND REGARD,
AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
TO-MORROW,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.
NINETEENTH OPERA NIGHT.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

In answer to several inquiries, Mr. GRAU begs to announce that

SIG. BRIGNOLI

has fully recovered from his indisposition and will positively appear in I Puritani.

On which occasion the most attractive and interesting performance of the season will be presented, embracing the entire Opera of

I PURITANI,

in which Mlle. CORDIER will sing, for the first time, the rôle of Elvira.

BRIGNOLI	Arturo
AMODIO	Ricardo
SUSINI	Georgio

Previous to which will be given the first act of

ERNANI.

Madame LORINI	Elvira
Signor MACCAFERRI	Ernani

The performance will conclude with the last act of

LA TRAVIATA,

In which

MADAME GUERRABELLA

will assume her celebrated rôle of Violetta.

MACCAFERRI	Alfredo
AMODIO	Germont

BETWEEN PURITANI AND TRAVIATA,
A NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM,
Composed for and sung by
Mlle. MORENSI and Sig. AMODIO.

Conductor and Musical Director .... Signor MUZIO.

NOTICE—In consequence of the length of the performance, the curtain will rise punctually at 7½ o'clock.

The free list, with the exception of the Press, will be entirely suspended on this occasion.

The ticket offices at the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., are now open for securing seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY, Dec. 16.
NEW ORATION
BY
MR. MASON JONES.
SUBJECT:
THE EUROPEAN ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the crowded condition of the Academy at Mr. MASON JONES' last oration, positively no more tickets will be issued for the one now announced than the Academy will conveniently hold. *None will be sold on the night of the oration*, but the Box Office of the Academy will be open on MONDAY and TUESDAY, specially for the sale of reserved seats and admission tickets for the oration on Tuesday.

ADMISSION, 25 cents.
Seats in Parquet and Boxes, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8.

CAUTION.—MR. MASON JONES' ORATION.—Academy of Music, TUESDAY next. Do not buy of speculators at the doors on the evening of the oration, but purchase tickets at the Academy, or at the music stores, which will be the best mode to secure a good reserved seat.

Tickets for the Oration can be obtained at
Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway;
Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway;
Horace Waters' music-store, Broadway;
Brentano's, bookstore, No. 636 Broadway;
The Fifth Avenue Hotel;
St. Nicholas Hotel;
Metropolitan Hotel;
Astor House Hotel;
And at the Academy of Music.

Applications for tickets should be made immediately, as there will absolutely be no chance of obtaining a seat by purchase at the doors on the evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MONDAY NIGHT.—A grand National Anthem will be sung by MORENSI and AMODIO.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—ON THE HUDson River, or Orange, N. J., with 3 to 5 acres, with good house, with modern improvements. Price not to exceed $12,000. Address Post-office Box No. 3,290, with price and full description.

FARMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 90 ACRES, close to Hoboken; beautifully wooded; half cultivated; half white oak timber. Apply to C. G. WHITEHEAD, No 50 Wall-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET—At Paterson, New-Jersey, a new brick mill, 80x47 feet, two stories and attic, well lighted upon every side within one block of railroad dépôt; furnished with ample steam power for any manufacturing purpose; will be let whole or divided to suit applicants. For particulars inquire of or address T. C. SIMONTON, No. 13 Dey-st. New-York City.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the seventeenth day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including steam heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 8, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" "Proposals for Painting;" Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Bord of School Officers Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School-house No. 26, now in course of erection in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES L. MILLER, THOMAS KENNEDY, NICHOLAS SEGEN, JOHN MEEHAN, H. HERBERT WILLIAMS, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN, Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Dec. 18, 1862, for the purchase by the Corporation of two lots of ground for the erection thereon of a Station-house, for the Tenth Precinct Police, to be located between Grand, Eldridge, Delancey and Essex streets.

The proposals, in addition to the price, should contain a diagram of the property offered, giving dimensions and locality; also the character of improvements, if any.

Preference will be given to vacant lots.

Payment will be made in cash on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 13, 1862.

FURNITURE.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR SUITES.
ALL NEW STYLES.
FINISHED IN EVERY VARIETY OF COLORS AND MATERIAL,
VIZ:
BROCATEL, PLUSH, REPS AND HAIR-CLOTH.
An Extensive Variety
of
Useful and Ornamental Articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Work-tables, Music Stands, Piano Stools, &c., &c.
WM. H. LEE & CO., No. 199 Fulton-st.,
Between Church and Greenwich sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or, made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

AUCTION SALES.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, Dec. 15, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at No. 160 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., the entire handsome household furniture—rosewood piano-forte, Brussels tapestry carpets, oval mirrors, book-cases, brocatel and lace curtains, centre-tables, extension dining table, crockery, glassware, dinner and tea sets, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, ingrain carpets, &c.—the whole to be peremptorily sold, rain or shine.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley.
The last night but three of
EDWIN FORREST,
When, in consequence of the
Enthusiasm with which his impersonation of
FEBRO, THE BROKER,
Was received on the
FIRST NIGHT OF HIS REAPPEARANCE
In the part
AFTER AN INTERVAL OF EIGHT YEARS,
THE BROKER OF BOGOTA
Will be repeated
FOR THE SECOND TIME ON
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1862,
With new dresses and appointments.
Mr. FORREST will be supported by the following
SUPERIOR CAST.

Antonio de Caberero	Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Ramon	Mr. J. McCullough
Marquis de Palmero	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Pablo	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Francisco	Mr. G. Becks
Fernando	Mr. J. W. Collier
Mendosa	Mr. J. Canoll
Silvana	Mr. C. Kingsland
Juana, daughter of Mendoza	Madame Ponisi
Leonor, daughter of Febro	Mrs. J. H. Allen

Musical Directer .... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1862,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MATILDA HERON,
When, in consequence of her triumphant success in
EDITH; OR THE EARL'S DAUGHTER,
It will be repeated for
THE THIRD TIME.
The performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

FIFTH WEEK OF THE
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT
OF
THOSE DELIGHTFUL DELINEATORS
OF
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THREE HOURS OF
UNCEASING LAUGHTER!
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE!
THREE PIECES
NOT YET PLAYED.
The performance will commence with the beautiful
Drama of
WILLIE REILLY.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... WILLIE REILLY.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... MARY MORIARTY.
To be followed by the Yankee Comedy of
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... MELISSA,
WITH A YANKEE SONG.
To conclude with the roaring Farce of
PAT'S BLUNDERS.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... PAT. ROONEY.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.
TWELFTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
At which
THE RENOWNED PRIMA DONNA,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
will make her first appearance in New-York for over two years, in conjunction with other
LEADING ARTISTS
of the establishment, and the
UNRIVALED GRAND ORCHESTRA.

ON MONDAY EVENING,
A NIGHT IN GRANADA.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, FIDELIO.
THURSDAY, Dec. 18, MADAME ROTTER'S BENEFIT,
NOZZE DE FIGARO.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL,

14th-st., near 6th-av.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1862,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The celebrated and original
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
BRASS BAND
AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE,
In conjunction with
MISS JULIA GOULD,
Will make their first appearance
SINCE THEIR RETURN
FROM
ENGLAND,
Under the management of
J. G. COLLINS.
CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
Afternoon at 3; evening at 7½.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

ENGAGEMENT
OF
MR. DE CORDOVA.
The very humorous and highly entertaining lecture,
"MR. STOGGLES' BOARDING HOUSES."
THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 18TH INST.
Doors open at 7. Entertainment to commence at 8.
Tickets to be had at all the music and bookstores and at the door.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
MARDI LE 16 DECEMBER, 1862,
LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT. L'ONDE ET L'OMBRE. Scène dramatique du roman, "Les Miserables," UN HOMME DU SUD. Bureau de souscription et location, H. Dardonville, No. 623 Broadway.

BANVARD'S

GREAT ORIGINAL PANORAMA
OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Will open THURSDAY next,
In the NEW HALL OF ART,
No 652 Broadway.
Extensive additions of the
THE WAR
On the River have been added.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

FAIRS.

ART AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE GERMAN HOSPITAL,
Corner of Broadway, 4th av. and Lafayette-place.
Entrance No. 348 4th-st.
Open Daily from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M.
Over Twelve Thousand Dollars' worth of handsome Gifts on exhibition.
An excellent instrumental and vocal Concert every evening.
Entrance fee Ten Cents; Season Tickets One Dollar.
N. B.—The Exhibition will not be open on Tuesday and Thursday next; the new gifts constantly arriving requiring to be arranged.

THE LADIES OF ST. PETER'S EPISCOpal Church, 20th-st., will hold a Fair for the benefit of the Sunday School of the Parish, at No. 178 9th-av., commencing MONDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 P. M., and continue Dec. 23 and 24, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Contributions will be thankfully received at No. 255 West 21st-st.

THE LADIES OF ST. ALBAN'S EPIScopal Free Church will hold a Fair on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 17, 18 and 19, in the Sunday-School Room of the church, 50th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in aid of the funds of the church.

FAIR OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of the Memorial Free Church to aid the Church and the Poor, now open, during the days and evenings, from Monday, Dec. 15 until Christmas Eve, in the Sunday School Building, Hammond-st., corner of Waverley-place.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Union Home School for Soldiers' children, is now open at the Home, No. 20 East 42d-st., afternoon and evening. Donations thankfully received.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Pupils can commence at any time with class, and private lessons given to suit applicants. For more particulars, apply as above.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

$160.—NEW, SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two large and two small rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, furnished or unfurnished. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st. Unexceptionable references.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire an elegant suite of rooms on second floor, with Board; private family preferred. A very liberal price will be paid. Location above 14th-st. References exchanged. Address C. L. M., Box No. 1,767 Post-office, Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room on the first floor. References given and required. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

2,000 DRY-GOODS CLERKS WANTED, to attend a meeting of the Early Closing Association, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 9 o'clock precisely. By order Committee.
L. W. CROCKER.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.
Boucicault's Great Irish Drama,
Boucicault's Great Irish Drama,
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
The large Lecture-room of the Museum has been
CROWDED AT EACH REPRESENTATION.
The enthusiasm of the audience has been unbounded. It is universally conceded that the piece has never been put upon the stage with a better effect. Every character is admirably sustained, the scenery is beautiful, the music delightful, and all the appointments perfect. It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½ O'CLOCK.
MR. WM. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
as he is preparing and nearly ready for a trip to Europe.
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 628 LBS.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS.
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of
JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD,
QUEEN VICTORIA, PRINCE OF WALES,
AND GARIBALDI.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,

NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts. Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL.

TIBBELL'S
CALIFORNIA
Will remain on exhibition
BUT A SHORT TIME LONGER.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 474 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

SILKS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND REPS
FROM AUCTION,
Will be offered this week at prices much below the cost of importation.

BLACK SILKS, 25 per cent under market prices.

PLAID ALL WOOL AND SILK FACE OTTOMANS,
One yard wide,
At 75 cents, $1, and $1 25.
Worth $1 10, $1 50, and $1 75.

EXTRAORDINARY.
48 CTS. PER YARD.
FIGURED OTTOMANS, ONE YARD WIDE,
Really worth $1.

AMAZONE CLOTH—a new article for Mourning Dresses.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING GOODS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, from $2 75, four yards wide.

LACES, 75,000 DOLLARS.
REAL CHANTILLY, BLACK GUIPURE, Application de Bruxelles, Flowering, Edging and Insertion.
The Stock of an Importer and our own Lace Stock to be sold before the end of this season.
NEW REDUCTION, previous to the Holidays.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverly-place, near N. Y. Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
BLACK SILKS, with and without Luster, at OLD PRICES.
ENGLISH CRAPES, in all widths.
CRAPE VEILS, COLLARS and SLEEVES.
BLACK DELAINES, in single and double widths.
MALTESE, HENRIETTA, EMPRESS and OTTOMAN CLOTHS,
SEVERAL NEW MATERIALS, very handsome.
BONNETS and MANTILLAS—a very choice stock.
BLACK and WHITE and BLACK and PURPLE FABRICS, for SECOND-MOURNING DRESSES, in all qualities and styles—REAL BARGAINS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, in great variety
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY,
between Prince and Spring sts.

CHEAP SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

3,000 Yards MEDIUM and LIGHT COLORED SILKS suitable for evening or street dresses, at 75 cents per yard.
8,000 Yards RICH and HEAVY SILKS at 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s. and 12s. per yard.
4,000 Yards RICH BLACK GROS DE RHINE and BLACK FIGURED SILKS at very low prices.
ALSO
TEN CASES NEW DRESS GOODS.
3 cases Plaid Alpaca, pretty styles, only 20 cents per yard, worth 37½ cents.
3 cases Manchester and Pacific De Laines, in new and beautiful styles.
4 cases best make of Calicos, at less than wholesale prices.
Also,
French Merinos, Ottoman and Empress Cloths, Parammettas, Poplins, De Beges, and a full assortment of Domestic Goods for family use, which will be offered at very low prices for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NO. 759 BROADWAY, WEDDINGS.

WEDDINGS, the incurable WEDDINGS. One of the imperious necessities of the age is, to see the sexes of one accord, and for the Head Ornament select from TUCKERS NEW
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDESMAIDS WREATHS,
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
Imported Bonnet Frames and Hoop Skirts.

AT TILMAN'S, No. 712 BROADWAY.

GREAT SALE OF BONNETS AND HEADDRESSES.
For fifteen days, to commence the 8th of December, Mr. Tilman will sell a splendid stock of rich bonnets and head-dresses, the best articles at the very lowest price.
Bonnets, in French black silk velvet, from $12.
Head-dresses, with bouquet de corsage, from $8.
N. B.—All the articles are marked in plain figures.
L. TILMAN, No. 712 Broadway.

AT NO. 343 EIGHTH-AV.,

GEORGE KEYES will offer on MONDAY a large assortment of Dress Goods, suitable for holiday presents, from low to high cost, such as Ottoman, Velours and Empress Cloths. Also Reps, double width, at 50c., worth 75c., and all wool plain colors, very heavy, at 81c., worth $1 25. Plain and black Silks, cheap, from auction. No. 343 8th-av. is the place for bargains in holiday presents.

AT No. 371 BROADWAY, 371.

Is the store where youths', boys' and children's clothing can be purchased cheaper than in any other place in the city. Remember No. 371 Broadway.
N. B.—Boys clothing only.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BOYS' CLOTHING, EXCLUSIVELY.—PRICES REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Boys' Clothing can be purchased at retail for less than wholesale prices, at the store of
J. WOLF, No. 371 Broadway.

BARGAINS—BONNETS, VELVET BONNETS, FUR BONNETS—Now ready—Mink Fur Bonnets, Felt Bonnets and Hats, Velvet Hats for children.
L. BINNS, Milliner,
No. 561 Broadway—561.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Continued from First Page.

of them begin to be inquisitive enough to ask what they are fighting for; a question to which no satisfactory answer can be given.

The Rebel Cavalry Pressing Our Front—The Storm Abated—Appearance of the Enemy's Scouts—An Exposure—A Capture—Offering a Bribe.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Sunday, Dec. 11, 1862.

Notwithstanding the storm, information has been received to-day that the rebel cavalry is pressing closely upon our front. The reports are that there is one regiment at Thoroughfare Gap, with strong pickets well advanced this side, and at other points along by the Gaps in the same chain of mountains. They will be duly attended to—in fact, one of their pickets was driven in to-day. The patrols who were at Aldie and vicinity yesterday, report only having seen a few armed bushwhackers, and they were at such distance and in such inaccessible positions as to render their capture an impossibility.

The snow-storm that has prevailed for the last forty-eight hours has subsided. The sky is clear and the weather is cold and bracing, just like, for all the world, a clear Wintry day anywhere in New-England. The enemy's scouts were also seen to-day just beyond Frying-pan Church, a little north of this, by an orderly, who was foraging for an officer.

AN EXPOSURE.

The monotony of the camp was disturbed today by a somewhat novel discovery. It appears that a teamster in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, for several months past has had with him quite a youthful looking personage, in soldier's clothes, and between them there appeared to exist the closest friendship. They messed and slept together, and were almost always together, day and night. Such close friendship between persons of the same sex caused some remark, more particularly because the teamster's companion never seemed to have any special business on hand. Yesterday the whole mystery of the affair was explained, by the discovery being made that the teamster's friend was a young woman. She is about 17 years of age, of rather comely appearance, and claims to be a resident of Buffalo, New-York, where her parents also reside. The attention of the Provost-Marshal was called to the case, and the young but erring woman was sent toward home with an escort. As the articles of war provide no punishment for such a peculiar offence as has been committed by the teamster, he will probably escape with only a reprimand, warning him of the immoral tendencies of such indiscretions.

A CAPTURE.

The residents of secessia make frequent attempts to run the picket blockade with articles contraband of war, but it is believed that but a few get beyond the lines of this corps with anything particularly valuable. Scarcely a day passes but what some one is found venturesome enough to make the attempt. These attempts to run through the lines are chiefly made by women, who, relying upon the known gallantry of our soldiers, hope to be the fortunate ones to escape a too close examination if detained. But the gallantry of our soldiers does not cause them to forget their duty, and woman's charms are brought to bear upon them in vain. The last capture of contraband goods was made by Lieut. BOON, First Virginia Cavalry, a few days ago, near Lewinville, on the Alexandria pike, when three women, accompanied by a biped in the shape of a man, attempted to pass the picket with salt, quinine and other articles requiring special permits. The contraband articles were confiscated, and the parties having the same were sent to Washington under a special escort furnished by the Provost-Marshal.

OFFERING A BRIBE.

Bribery and corruption is not alone confined to men occupying high positions of place and influence. A private in the First New-Jersey Cavalry has just been convicted before a Court-martial for attempting to bribe a Surgeon to obtain his discharge on the ground of disability. The accused party had just been reported as fit for duty after a short sojourn in a hospital. He had seen the elephant and desired to get home, so he inclosed $10 to the Surgeon, and requested a certificate of disability that would entitle him to an honorable discharge from the service. The Surgeon placed the letter and contents before the proper officer, and the Jerseyman has been convicted and fined for the offence—the only mode of punishment prescribed for such delinquencies. He will probably think twice before again attempting to bribe a surgeon with $10.

THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A Reconnoissance to Winchester—Daring of the Rebel Guerrillas—The Small-pox in Winchester—Popularity of Gen. Geary—The Winter Fairly Opened.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.,
BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, Va., Sunday, Dec. 7, 1862.

During the past week a daring reconnoissance in force has been made by Gen. GEARY, of the Second Division, Twelfth *Corps d'Armée*, with a body of about 3,600 troops, to Winchester—a distance of thirty-two miles from Harper's Ferry—with the satisfactory result of establishing the fact that no enemy in force threatens us in this direction. Beyond the acquisition of this fact—a rather important one, in view of the disposal of our forces at present, and the apparent plans of our army leaders—the reconnoissance amounted to nothing. On the morning of Dec. 2, Gen. GEARY, in command of the larger portion of the brigades of Gens. GREEN, JACKSON, and Col. RUGER, (Acting Brigadier-General,) started at daybreak from Bolivar Heights, on the Halltown road, with a destination known certainly only to the principals of the expedition, and with an enlivening prospect of an engagement with the enemy, but a short distance ahead. Halltown, a place only remembered from the fact that it stands at the crossing of a dilapidated, unused railway, was reached early in the day, and soon after we passed through Charlestown—a long, rambling, seedy and indefinite looking place. Yellow people and small boys shambled lazily here and there through the deserted streets. A single drugstore was all the sign visible of trade or manufacture. Dwellings seemed deserted. The Court-house, in which brave old JOHN BROWN listened unmoved to his death-sentence, stood by the way-side a mere wreck. Ruin as a pall, seemed to cover the blighted town. Berryville was next passed late in the afternoon, and a mile beyond its illy defined limits the presence of an enemy first became known. A small force of cavalry or guerrillas met our advanced guard and fired on them, but were quickly put to flight by a few well-directed shells from a battery of rifled cannon which accompanied the expedition. One of the enemy's horses was killed and it was believed two of the guerrillas were wounded. The rapidity of their retreat, however, prevented the acquisition of any very definite information on the subject. That night the Union forces bivouacked in the woods two miles beyond Berryville. The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and Third Maryland Regiment, were thrown out in advance. Abattis were constructed of felled trees and the night was passed in anticipation of an attack. Several little incidents which occurred on the march showed the spirit of the people. In Berryville a woman refused the "Lincolnites' dirty money" for her poultry. Several of the officers of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, visiting a farm-house in the vicinity of our first camp, found a little boy five or six years of age who evinced great eagerness to beg or borrow a pistol "to shoot a —— Yankee with." Not a few of the natives, especially the female portion, avowed themselves as "friends of Southern rights." On the afternoon of the 3d inst. we progressed about five miles further toward Winchester, and disposing our forces in readiness for an attack, took up our position for the night. At daybreak on the morning of the 4th, we were again on the advance, and at 11 o'clock A. M. our little army was halted in line of battle, two miles from Winchester, where it was expected we would meet with a warm reception. A Southern lady had indeed told us as we advanced, "Well, there's one satisfaction, you'll come back faster than you go," and another assured us, "You'll find enough in Winchester to give you more than you want." Gen. GEARY dispatched a flag of truce to the enemy, demanding the surrender of the town. An hour's grace was required, but our brave General fearing a skedaddle of his opponents, replied, "Not a minute," and pushed on his forces. Two extensive fortifications frowning upon the town, and commanding the approaches, could be distinctly discerned, and as our gallant soldiers marched steadily on, each moment we expected to see the white smoke curl from the threatening walls, and hear the roar which should open the contest. Every heart beat high with anticipation of the coming fight, and insensibly the pace of the two advancing columns quickened almost to a run. Vain hope. The foe had fled. Into the town we filed. A little Union flag fluttered from one house on the outskirts of the town. Glad as we were to see it, we sighed to think that the traitorous hands which waved it, fluttered the rebel stars and bars not many hours since. Again and again this happened. Friends to our face, traitors behind us. What but treachery are we to expect from any we meet here. Few of the inhabitants of Winchester were to be seen. The stores remained closed, and private houses seemed deserted. Death was in the city.

That terrible scourge, the small-pox, had broken out with violence, and the pestilence was spreading fast over the treason-smitten town. From the fortifications, which we found deserted, our artillery threw a few shells after a body of rebel cavalry, who were to be descried in the distance, with no other visible effect than accelerating their rapid retreat into Dixie. Without halting in the town, Gen. GEARY marched his forces to a point seven miles from Winchester, where a halt for the night was ordered. During the night an attack was made on our pickets, probably by some of the farmers of the vicinity, who are Union men in daytime and secesh guerrillas at night, to a man. The next day we passed through Bunker Hill and Smithfield. Our rear guard was from time to time harassed by the rebel cavalry, who hovered about us to cut off stragglers, but vanished at any prospect of an attack. We could have lost but few, however—certainly not so many as we picked up of the enemy about Winchester. This day a terrific snow-storm set in, lasting during the greater part of the night. The following day, 6th inst., we regained our camps at Bolivar Heights. Gen. GEARY has the affection and confidence of all in his command, and the ability and energy displayed by him during this extended reconnoissance, mark him as a brave and true commander. Winter has set suddenly in. It is "bitter cold" here, and the snow lies four inches deep on the earth. The troops, however, enjoy excellent health and spirits.

LIEUT.

Order Respecting the Waste of Ammunition.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Dec. 4, 1862.

The attention of the Chief of Artillery has been called to the very lavish expenditure of artillery ammunition.

In small skirmishes between three and four hundred rounds of ammunition per battery are often expended; the fire generally averaging, and sometimes exceeding, one round per minute per gun; while in general engagements batteries have been known to expend all their ammunition in little over an hour and a half. The rules which should guide officers of artillery in this matter are very distinctly laid down in the order of the 12th September, 1862, paragraph iv., page 5. An officer who expends ammunition improperly proves his ignorance of the proper use of his arm, and a want of capacity for the command of a battery.

In no case, except when firing canister at short ranges, should the fire exceed one round from each gun in two minutes; and that rate should only be reached at critical moments, when the distance, numbers, and formation of the enemy are such that the fire is sure to be effective. At all other times one round in four to six minutes is as rapid firing as should be permitted. The value of the rifled cannon consists principally in its accuracy; accuracy requires careful pointing, with close observation of the effect, and these require time. Twelve shots in an hour at an object over one thousand yards distant, the time being spent in careful loading and pointing, will produce better results than fifty shots will ordinarily produce from the same gun in the same time.

The campaign allowance of 250 rounds per gun carried with the division is calculated to suffice for a general action and the combats which usually precede it; and, under ordinary circumstances, an officer who expends all his ammunition in a few hours renders himself liable to the suspicion that his reckless expenditure was prompted by a desire to quit the field. In future batteries will not be permitted to leave their positions under this plea. The guns and cannoniers will remain on the ground until ammunition is furnished. As soon as one caisson from each section has been emptied, the empty caisson will be sent to the rear, under charge of a non-commissioned officer, to replenish at the ammunition train.

At a time when all the resources of the country are taxed to the utmost to provide the army and navy with munitions of war, the ineffective expenditure of ammunition, in addition to other evils, diminishes greatly the efficiency of fire, to which the artillery might attain; the excessive demand giving us in many instances, imperfectly constructed and hastily inspected projectiles, instead of carefully manufactured and approved ammunition.

If the expenditure of ammunition continues to be as extravagant as heretofore, it will be impossible to keep the army supplied. The attention of Chiefs of Artillery and of Battery Commanders is earnestly called to this subject, and to the importance of preserving the ammunition, especially that in ordinary wagons, from being damaged by exposure.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.
HENRY J. HUNT, Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

The Police of the Army of the Potomac, General Orders.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Nov. 29, 1862.

1. Each Grand Division to have a field officer of energy and experience, to exercise a rigid supervision over the department of the Provost Marshals within his own division, and extending his jurisdiction over the surrounding country, beyond the range of duties of the Provost Marshals of Corps. He will be furnished from time to time with such force as the General Commanding his Grand Division may deem necessary.

2. Each Corps to have a Captain or field officer as Provost Marshal, with at least one hundred infantry and fifty cavalry under his command, to be at headquarters of the Corps, and to have, as subordinates, a Captain of infantry, with his company in each division.

3. Provost Marshals of Grand Divisions to extend their operations beyond the Corps, sending out patrols over the country, and causing guards to be established wherever necessary, arresting suspected persons, tracing out crimes and criminals, receiving and examining deserters and prisoners from the enemy, as well as soldiers, sent to their own command, searching or causing search for concealed stores, contraband property &c. As far as possible the patrols and guards should be furnished from the permanent Provost Guards of the Corps.

4. Provost Marshals of Corps to preserve order and discipline among troops beyond the limits of camp, enforcing the orders regulating trade, examining the stock of sutlers and traders, protecting marketmen, preventing depredations upon property, arresting stragglers found without the passes required under General Orders, Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, following up and flanking the march of the column with cavalry to prevent marauding and to drive up loiterers and stragglers.

5. Hereafter, when it shall become necessary for any General Commanding a Grand Division or Corps, or any other officer detached from his Grand Division with a separate command, to take horses, mules or other animals, forage or subsistence stores, or any other property, from the inhabitants of the country, the authority to do it, and the manner of doing it, shall be given in writing to the officer charged with carrying out the order, and such officer shall make daily reports, in writing, to the Provost Marshal of his Corps, if present with his Corps—if not, to the commanding officer giving him the authority to make the seizure—of the number and description of the property so taken, with the name and residence of the owner thereof. All such reports to be sent to the Provost Marshal of the Grand Division. Any person not authorized in accordance with this regulation, who shall take a horse, mule or other animal, or any other property from any citizen of the country, without full payment therefor, shall be punished as his crime deserves.

6. The Provost Marshals of Grand Divisions will make semi-weekly reports to the Provost Marshal General at these headquarters.

7. The Provost Marshal General will make frequent inspections of the operations of his department and will issue such orders as may be necessary for its future direction.

By Command of Major-General BURNSIDE.
(Signed) LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

POSTSCRIPT.

SUNDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

Details Up to Eleven O'Clock Last Night.

The First Line of the Enemy's Works Stormed.

The Duty Assigned to French's Division, Supported by Howard's.

Our Troops Met by a Terrible Fire of Artillery and Musketry.

Temporary Repulse of Our Centre Attack.

General Franklin Successful on the Left.

The Rebels Driven Back About a Mile.

Several Hundred Prisoners Captured.

CESSATION OF THE BATTLE AT DARK.

Generals Jackson and Bayard Killed.

Several Other General Officers Wounded.

The Battle to be Renewed This Morning.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday Dec. 13—11 P. M.

The fog began to disappear early in the forenoon, affording an unobstructed view of our own and the rebel positions.

It being evident that the first ridge of hills, in the rear of the city, on which the enemy had their guns behind, posted behind works, could not be carried, except by a charge of infantry, Gen. SUMNER assigned that duty to Gen. FRENCH'S Division, which was supported by Gen. HOWARD'S.

The troops advanced to their works at ten minutes before 12 o'clock at a brisk run, the enemy's guns opening upon them a very rapid fire.

When within musket range, at the base of the ridge, our troops were met by a terrible fire from the rebel infantry, who were posted behind a stone wall and some houses on the right of the line.

This checked the advance of our men, and they fell back to a small ravine, but not out of musket range.

At this time another body of troops moved to their assistance in splendid style, notwithstanding large gaps were made in their ranks by the rebel artillery.

When our troops arrived at the first line of the rebel defences, they "double quicked," and with "fixed bayonets" endeavored to dislodge the rebels from their hiding places.

The concentrated fire of the rebel artillery and infantry, which our men were forced to face, was too much for them, and the centre gave way in disorder, but afterwards they were rallied and brought back.

From that time the fire was spiritedly carried on, and never ceased until after dark.

Gen. FRANKLIN, who commanded the attack on the left, met with better success.

He succeded, after a hard day's fight, in driving the rebels about one mile.

At one time the rebels advanced to attack him, but were handsomely repulsed, with terrible slaughter and loss of between four and five hundred prisoners belonging to Gen. A. P. HILL'S command.

Gen. FRANKLIN'S movement was directed down the river, and his troops are encamped to-night not far from the Massaponox Creek.

Our troops sleep to-night where they fought today.

The dead and wounded are being carried from the field.

The following is a list of officers killed and wounded as far as yet known:

Gen. JACKSON, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, killed.

Gen. BAYARD struck in the thigh by a shell, and afterward died.

Gen. VINTON wounded in the side, but not seriously.

Gen. GIBBONS wounded in the hand.

Gen. KIMBALL wounded in the thigh.

Gen. CALDWELL wounded in two places, but not seriously.

Col. SINCLAIR, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, wounded seriously.

Capt. HENDERSON, commanding the Ninth New-York State Militia, wounded seriously.

The following is the loss of officers in the Fifth New-Hampshire Regiment:

Col. CROSS, wounded in the abdomen.

Major STURTEVANT, killed.

Adjutant DODD, killed.

Capt. MURRAY, killed.

Capt. PERRY, killed.

The firing of musketry ceased about 6 o'clock this evening, but the Rebels continued throwing shell into the city until 8 o'clock.

The position of the rebels was as follows:

Gen. LONGSTREET on the left, and holding the main works:

Gen. A. P. HILL and "Stonewall" JACKSON were in front of Gen. FRANKLIN, with JACKSON'S right resting on the Rappahannock, and HILL'S forces acting as a reserve.

Gen. BURNSIDE will renew the battle at daylight in the morning.

The troops are in good spirits and not the least disheartened.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 12.

The steamer from the Northern Coast has arrived with $6,500 in treasure from Victoria, and $7,700 from Oregon.

Hong Kong dates of Oct. 14 are received. Black Teas were in fair demand at all the ports except Canton, where prices tend downward. For Greens, the new crop opened at extreme rates, and the purchases are principally for England. Sugar was in good demand at upward prices.

At last accounts the Tai-pings were concentrating at Ningpo.

One thousand five hundred British troops, all Sepoys, had come in from India for special service at Shanghai.

The death of Gen. WARD was considered a great loss to the Imperial caste. The force he commanded was urged to consent to be organized as a British contingent.

A Revolution in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 12.

Sailed, ship *Susan Fearing*, for Akyab.

Commercial circulars from Japan, of the 25th of October, say that a revolution has broken out there, but of what character the published reports do not make clear.

The power of the Tycoon has been greatly restricted, and a policy adopted to the foreign interest.

Mr. RICHARDSON, a prominent English merchant, had been assassinated by the servants of a Japanese Prince.

Hong-Kong markets of October 11, report Beef and Pork in excessive supply. Oolong Teas declined 1 @2 teals. Flour and Grain declined; Sugars advanced. Cotton goods improved 50 cents per piece.

There was an excessive amount of tonnage in Chinese waters, and freights were much depressed.

The ships *War Hawk*, *Golos* and *Flying Eagle* had arrived at Hong Kong from San Francisco.

Fires in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 13.

At 3 o'clock, this morning, a fire partially destroyed HARTH & STIEFEL'S rectifying establishment, and WILDEY'S stove store. Loss about $4,000.

At 9 o'clock, this morning, PEEBLE'S lard oil factory on the Miami Canal, between Elm and Plane streets, was destroyed by fire. The loss is heavy, but as yet unknown. It is insured.

Sailing of the Hibernian.

PORTLAND, ME., Saturday, Dec. 13.

The steamship *Hibernian* sailed at 3:45 P. M., for Londonderry and Liverpool. She will call off Cape Race for the latest news, and will be due there at 4 P. M. on Tuesday next.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 13.

The tugs *McDonald*, *New-York*, *Herald* and *Ontario*, with tows, have left for New-York. The weather is favorable to taking all ice-bound vessels from here.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 13.

The tows that left here before six o'clock this evening took about one hundred and forty-nine boats and barges for New-York. The *Austin*, which will leave this evening, will take about thirty more.

An Oswego boat, loaded by DOOLITTLE & IRWIN, and insured in the Fulton Insurance Company, sunk at Troy this morning; and a boat loaded at Troy with Rye for New-York, sunk this afternoon. Both boats were cut by the ice.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 13.

Twenty-five hundred dollars was collected in this city to-day, by Marshal MILLWARD, for the Christmas dinner for the Washington Hospitals, as proposed by Mrs. CALEB SMITH.

The subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the suffering operatives of England has reached $25,000.

The Injuries to the Great Eastern.

THE NATURE OF HER INJURIES, AND WHY SHE HAS NOT SAILED.

At any other time—at a time when peace, as of yore, was the condition of the country, and a progressing commerce commanded the admiration of every one—the fact that the largest vessel ever built lay helpless in the waters which surround New-York, would have exercised the curiosity of our citizens, and every movement toward a restoration of her healthfulness (and, consequently, her returning strength) would have been bulletined and read with the same avidity with which the announcements of the conditions of dying Kings made by their physicians have been received by a loyal people. But as we are not at present enjoying such a condition of State and National affairs, the presence for months of the *Great Eastern*, seriously injured during her last voyage here, has not created any excitement; neither has there been sufficient curiosity to develop more than a passing paragraph in the newspapers. Recent intelligence from London intimates that unless the present holders of her stock make an advance upon the capital invested, she must pass into other hands; and in the same announcement it is stated that a large sum of money will be required to secure her return to England. It has been stated that she will be in a condition to return in a few days, and, perhaps, she will. Experienced men have been at work upon her ever since she arrived, and they considered their duties nearly fulfilled. Her injuries, in consequence of her great dimensions, were of a much more serious character than they would have been in the case of a smaller ship. On her way here, and while off Montauk Point, the extreme of Long Island, she ran too near the shore and struck ground several times. This caused great damage to a number of her bottom plates—damage sufficient to have caused her to sink had she not had what is called an outer and an inner skin, which are divided into compartments, each of which are, without injury, water-tight.

As there was not dock or yard in this country in which she could be, advantageously "hauled up," the matter of ascertaining the exact whereabouts and extent of the damage was one of great difficulty, the drafts of the plan of the vessel being in London. Finally the necessary drafts were received, and the work of repairing was commenced. MOSES B. TOWER was engaged to ascertain what the extent of the damage was—the position of the injured plates, and any other injuries, and it is believed his work has been performed in a manner worthy of the appreciated Wreckmaster of Boston harbor. The plans proposed by him for repairing the ship were adopted, and it is believed she will very soon be in a condition to make her return trip. In this connection it cannot but be appropriate to add that while in consequence of her immense size, there were no docks for repairs here calculated for the work, American brains supplied the deficiency. The damaged plates of iron were on the bottom of the vessel, which is flat fifty feet in the extreme width, and when she is in the water, something like twenty-five feet below its surface. The great difficulty in the case was, of course, to secure the divers sufficient light, by which to discover the injured, or displaced plates, as their explorations had to be made from beneath the flat bottom of the ship, thus rendering artificial light a matter of prime necessity. The submarine lantern heretofore in use, is something more than eighty pounds in weight, and more than two feet in height, and, from its peculiar formation, the flame from the lamp could not be brought much nearer to the object of scrutiny than the length of the lantern itself. In this emergency, GEORGE M. FULLER, one of Mr. TOWER'S divers, also from Boston, brought in his "improved submarine lantern," by which the seams between the plates could be examined minutely. By the aid of this lantern the work has been progressing slowly, (in consequence of its great difficulty,) and is now nearly complete. Owing to the financial problems involved in the "*Great Eastern* enterprise," there may be still more delay in the departure of the ship from our shores, but that she will, in a few days, be as well fitted for a safe voyage as she ever was, is certain. Her day of sailing, as has been stated before, will be announced in the *Times*.

A Letter from Garibaldi.

HIS HOSTILITY TO SLAVERY.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

To the Editor of the Providence Journal:

I send you a translation of a letter I have just received from my beloved and venerated countryman, Gen. GARIBALDI. My belief that the sentiments therein expressed of sympathy for this Republic, in its efforts to overcome this monstrous rebellion, might be acceptable to your numerous and intelligent readers, must be my apology for intruding upon you.

With sentiments of great respect.

LUIGI PARIS.

[Translation.]

PISA, Nov. 13, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Gen. GARIBALDI entrusts to my care the estimable privilege of answering your welcome letter of the 17th of October, in which you express your grateful recognition of constant friendship.

Nothing gives the General so much pleasure as the kind remembrance of his old friends and compatriots, and their grateful recognition of his services in the cause of the unity of Italy. Gen. GARIBALDI commands me to inform you that, should he determine to visit the American Republic, he will again accept of your generous hospitality with cordiality and the most heartfelt pleasure.

As to the war in which you are engaged, he commands me to express his deep and abiding interest. His deep and most heartfelt sympathies are with your people who are now in arms and fighting in the sacred cause of liberty and humanity. He seems at a loss how to understand why a nation like the American Republic, with such absolute and soul-inspiring declarations of freedom engrafted in her Constitution and laws, should be so regardless of the dictates of humanity, and the enlightened civilization of the nineteenth century, as not to have Slavery, the barbarous relic of a barbarous age, at once and forever abolished.

The General desires you to remember him to your family, with the warmest emotions of friendship. Adieu. Believe me, dear Sir, your ob't serv't,

CLEMENTI CORTI,
(For Gen. GARIBALDI.)

LUIGI PARIS, Esq.

REDEMPTION OF STAMPS.—The following Post-offices are designated by the Postmaster-General as those at which postage-stamps are to be presented for redemption.

Augusta, Maine.
Portland, Maine.
Concord, N. H.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Boston, Mass.
N. Bedford, Mass.
Lowel, Mass.
Salem, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
Providence, R. I.
Hartford, Conn.
New-Haven, Conn.
Albany, N. Y.
Utica, N. Y.
Elmira, N. Y.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Rochester, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Lockport, N. Y.
Troy, N. Y.
Oswego, N. Y.
Burlington, Vt.
Montpelier, Vt.
Newark, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Harrisburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Baltimore, Md.
Washington, D. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.
Louisville, Ky.
Lexington, Ky.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Lafayette, Ind.
Laporte, Ind.
Peoria, Illinois.
Quincy, Illinois.
Springfield, Ill.
Chicago, Illinois.
Detroit, Mich.
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Lansing, Mich.
Adrian, Mich.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Madison, Wis.
Racine, Wis.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Joseph, Mo.

A Blunt Telegram.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE FRONTIER,
CANE HILL, Ark., Dec. 6—7 A. M.

To Major T. J. Weed, A. A. A. G.:

The enemy, 25,000 strong, have attempted for three days to force my position here, which I intend to hold at all hazards until reinforcements can arrive. They attacked yesterday and again this morning, but were driven back to the mountains.

Gen. HERRON, with the Second and Third Divisions, is making forced marches to reinforce me. His advance will arrive to-night. You will soon hear of one of the d—dest fights or foot races that has taken place lately.

Lieut. JOHNSON is doing well.

(Signed,) JAMES G. BLUNT, Brig.-Gen.

GEORGE L. BROWN'S STUDIES.—The reserve paintings and drawings of GEORGE L. BROWN, the distinguished landscape painter, will be sold at auction by MINER & SOMERVILLE, on the 15th and 16th insts., at SNEDEKER'S Gallery, No. 768 Broadway, where they are now on free exhibition. Ladies, who have been almost excluded from picture auction sales in this City, will find in these elegant new rooms every attention paid to their comfort and convenience. The public are already familiar with the paintings of Mr. BROWN, but his pencil studies and other drawings have not been allowed to leave his studio. They are among his most admired works, and have hitherto been sought for in vain by connoisseurs. The collection includes a large number of his best oil paintings, including the large White Mountain picture.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 13—*In steamship Saxonia, for Hamburg, &c.*—A. Schwabacher, Cincinnati; Mrs. Regina Epstein, Cincinnati; Mrs. Caroline Hess and infant, Cincinnati; Edw. Hammerschlag, New-Orleans; Joseph Rosenwald, Colorado; A. Harris, San Francisco; S. Morgenstern, San Francisco; H. Rolffs, New-York; C. Duntze, New-Orleans; D. F. Vix, New Orleans; D. G. Wolff, Canada; Mrs. Drake Mills, New-York; G. Hober, St. Louis; L. H. B. Scott, New-York; A. H. MacGuffrey, New-York; W. Kuttruff, New-York; E. Scheidt, New-York; Mrs. A. H. MacGuffrey and family, New-York; G. Kurtz, New-York; Von Wettstein, New-York; Theo. Habich, Boston; Von Veltheim, New-York; Martin Beck, New-York; Louis Meier and two children, New-York; Wilh. Heine, New-York; M. Deutsch, Cincinnati; F. Pieper, M. Martini and son, New-York; Jacob Raffauf, New-York; Herm. Maas, New-York; Miss Cath. Elbert, Mainz; Gustav Kanis, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Boaidley, New-York; K. C. Richardson, Havana, and others in the steerage—total, 113.

DEC. 13—*In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Counsell, Miss Sarah Campbell, Miss Wakeman, Geo. M. Wells, S. Deforrest, J. M. Perry, James Mortimer, Wm. Fielding, S. Delmas and lady, D. M. Salter, J. E. Young, Capt. J. M. Hill, H. B. Robson and 2 children, Geo. Paton, E. Pearce, John Ralston and lady, E. McGlintock, V. Anderson, H. Steele, Vincent Pix, Edwin Higgins, Rev. Antonio Caundas, Geo. A. Murdock, Charles O'Neil, Wm. Sutton, Richard Goldsworthy, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Ella Warley, for Havana—Col. C. L. Prescott and lady, Eurico Testa and lady, Ermejildo Gheoni and lady, Archilles Ardivini, W. Gracutti, Julio Ronbeck, Joseph Barron, Victor Delatare, James Booth, Peter Baningen.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Teresa, from St. Thomas—T. Blane, P. F. Kennedy, Miss D. H. Mills, S. Lathrop.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon rises...12 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 03 | Gov. Island. 1 52 | Hell Gate.... 3 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern; Labuan, (Br.,) Hanshaw, Matamoras, J. H. French & Co.

Ship Maude, (Br.,) Abernethy, Liverpool, Murdock & Smyth.

Barks Sherwood, Bailey, Aspinwall, Starbuck & Co.; Johan Kepler, (Brem.,) Rahr, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Rush, Babbidge, Havana, P. N. Spofford.

Schooners Mary Jane, Asay, Washington; Mary Parker, Petty, Cherrystone; Mary Alice, Perry, Rockport, Me., Metcalf & Duncan; Wide World, Adams, Washington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Snow Flake, Dickinson, Washington.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Geo. C. Collins, Nickerson, Newbern, N. C., 10th inst., via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast and 40 passengers to U. S. Quartermaster. 12th inst., off Hog Island, spoke steamtug Achilles, in search of the hospital ship St. Mark (since arrived.)

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., 52 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins. On the 11th inst., passed steam transport Thomas Swan, with troops, ashore on Matomkin Shoals, Potomac River.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Challenger, Winsor, Rotterdam 42 ds., in ballast to Samuel G. Reid & Co. Have had strong westerly gales throughout the passage; saw plenty of ice eastward of the Banks.

Ship Jenny Lind, Linekin, Alexandria, D. C., 10 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co. 8th inst., off Chincoteague, saw ship Euterpe, bound N.

Ship Guy Mannering, Dollard, Liverpool Oct. 29, with mdse. to R. L. Taylor.

Bark Maria Adelaide, (Pruss.,) Hoepner, Dublin 44 ds., in ballast to order. Dec. 11, lat 38 55, lon. 72 15, at 5 P. M., passed the wreck of a ship of about 800 tons, foremast standing, and on her beam ends; it coming on dark could not ascertain any particulars. This is probably the same ship seen by Capt. [illegible], of the brig Caroline, [illegible].

Bark Teresa, [illegible], St. Thomas Nov. 21, with coffee, tobacco, &c., [illegible] Phelps & Co.

Bark [illegible], Morris, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to [illegible].

Bark [illegible], (of Portland,) True, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to [illegible].

Bark [illegible], (Br.,) Chavers, Guadaloupe, via St. Thomas 28 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig New-Zealand, (Br.,) [illegible], Savanna la Mar 23 ds., with logwood, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Surprise, (Br., of Londonderry, N. S.,) Fulton, St. Thomas Nov. 17, and East Harbor Nov. 30, with salt to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Amanda, Powers, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Eliza Rebecca, Johnson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ephraim & Anna, Jones, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. T. Garrison, Grace, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Volga, (Br.,) Kennedy, St. [illegible] with ship-timber to Peck & Church.

Schr. Dundee, (Br.,) Boomer, Cow [illegible] with coal to New-York Gas Co.

Schr. Mary Patterson, Godfrey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charlotte Williams, Golding, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Frambes, Frambes, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza & Rebecca, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. C. Barton, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. Amelia, Lane, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

BELOW—Brig Delhi, (Br.,) Glasgow 78 ds.; also two barks, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, E. S. E., light.

Sailed.

Ships Union and Bernard. Bremen bark Caroline. Brigs Isabella, (Br.;) Col. Penniman, Julia E. Arey, E. A. Reed, Chanticleer, (Br.;) Commander Selling, (Ham.;) Hebe, (Br.)

Steamships City of Manchester, (Br.;) Saxonia, (Ham.;) Ella Warley, Chesapeake.

Miscellaneous.

The steam transport Dudley Buck, at Pier No. 12 North River, is now loading subsistence stores, ordnance and fodder for Newbern, N. C. She also carries eighty head of beef cattle, and will sail this evening.

The schr. C. W. Chapin, of Clinton, from Albany for Providence, recently sunk near Peekskill by steamer Hippodrome, has been raised by Bishop's derrick and towed to this City.

Foreign Ports.

At East Harbor, Nov. 30, bark Evening Star, for New-Haven next day. The brig Emily Fisher, for New-York, sailed the 29th.

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS OF
XX AMBER
AND
XXX PALE ALES,
PORTER,
EAST INDIA PALE,
BURTON ALES,
EXTRA STOUT,
FOR FAMILY AND CITY USE OR EXPORTATION.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE,
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STOCK ALE.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
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MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
Hair Restorer.
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,
Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.
IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,
But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.
For Ladies and Children
Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
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ZYLOBALSAMUM.

WALLACK'S.
ANOTHER GREAT WEEK'S PROGRAMME OF STANDARD COMEDIES.
MONDAY—O'Keefe's very popular Comedy, WILD OATS.
TUESDAY—Third night of Congreve's LOVE FOR LOVE, as revised, altered and arranged by MR. WALLACK.
WEDNESDAY—Fourteenth and last time, BOSOM FRIENDS.
THURSDAY—Seventh time, Morton's great Comedy, SPEED THE PLOUGH.
FRIDAY—Tenth night of Mr. Lester Wallack's very attractive comic drama, CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY—Colman's standard Comedy, the HEIR AT LAW.
A drama never acted here is in rehearsal for the holidays, and will be produced Monday, 22d inst.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, BETWEEN 6 and 7 o'clock, a YOUNG WOMAN; had on when she left a brown sack with a leather belt, and a brown skirt; had no hat or shawl on when she left from No. 155 East 29th-st.; her name was ELLEN HARVEY; she has black eyes and black hair. Whoever knows of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her afflicted parents, at No. 155 East 29th-st.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.
13, 56, 68, drew......$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew......10,000
5, 38, 51, drew......10,000
47, 43, 49, drew......5,450
31, 56, 68, drew......5,000
17, 31, 56, drew......5,000
17, 30, 38, drew......5,000
In addition to the above, there were distributed of prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.
For information or circulars address
J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.